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AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo.
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster.
B. Bayley,	Yale.
B. Brailey,	Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen.
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope.
Kimball & Gladwin,	Yale.
Ballou's Express,	Lilooet.
W. Humph,	Yale.
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City.
Thos. Meldrum,	Williams' Lake, B. C.
Gilbert Gowdie,	Antler City, B. C.
Barnard's Express,	Forks Quesnelle, B. C.
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco.
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street,	London.

Should Judges Speculate in Mining Claims?

Our readers have doubtless heard reports of Government officials engaged in the administration of justice in British Columbia, having purchased into some of the rich claims of Cariboo. It is of little consequence to us at present, whether these reports were true or false. The mere possibility of their being founded upon fact is quite sufficient for our purpose. It needs but little argument to show what abuses might arise in the administration of justice were our Gold Commissioners and Chief Justices to descend from the Bench to dabble in gold claims—in the very property they are constituted to regulate. It is quite true that a man in becoming a Judge or a Magistrate does not ordinarily loose the rights of a citizen. His right to acquire and hold property is just as strong as that of any other man. As long as the property is of the common description—such as lands, goods, &c., there is little danger of any Judge being much tempted to leave the path of judicial rectitude. But when he is placed in the feverish atmosphere of a gold-field—when he beholds men making fortunes at a stroke—when he finds all around him excited with the desire of rapidly attaining to wealth—where the Golden Calf is worshipped with adoration, excluding all other deities, we would not be surprised at an occasional instance of a Judge becoming morally tainted, and infected with a desire of sharing in the golden spoil. Disputes, concerning the right to rich claims, are of very frequent occurrence in all mining countries, and Cariboo has her own share of that kind of litigation. Almost absolute powers respecting the adjustment of those disputes is given to the Gold Commissioners. How dangerous then, is it not, that the Commissioner should have the privilege of dealing in such property at all? What confidence can men have that justice will not be sold? A Judge may be honest—all his decisions may have been in perfect accord with the principles of equity—but that is not enough; he must, like Cæsar's wife, be above suspicion.

In Australia, the evil to be apprehended from allowing Judges and Commissioners to speculate in mining interests was early fore seen. Enactments were passed prohibiting such practices. The loss of office, and the infliction of very heavy fines, were the penalties imposed upon officers guilty of such criminal conduct. Every one will agree that this is only just and proper, and must wish to see similar laws introduced in British Columbia. Let our Judges and Commissioners be well paid, and let them be absolutely prohibited from dealing with such property. It is the public interest that they should be placed, as much as possible, above and beyond the reach of temptation.

In advocating the measure, we make no personal application to any one. We contend for the principle only, without reference to any case or any individual.

Storming a Bastion.—Our attentive correspondent writes from Nanaimo, that when the Devastation was up there lately, some fifty Blue-jackets were allowed on shore on leave. After indulging freely at the shrine of the jolly god, some were found playing at "all fours." Constable Gough, as a peace preserver, locked up a couple in the old bastion. But as soon as their comrades became aware of it, they stormed the bastion—made an entrance—broke in the door—released their shipmates, and disappeared.

Imposition.—Much complaint is made by miners of the unnecessary detention that they suffer on the Lillooet route. It seems that the old system of delaying the steamers so that travelers must remain at the houses is yet pursued with impunity. Surely a remedy for this evil might be provided by a special clause in the licenses that are issued, so as to regulate the hours of departure.

The Mines.

The sheet-anchor of this country at present is the mines—the gold mines; and the next gold excitement will be Peace River. No one posted can question the first proposition: and perhaps there are few who will feel inclined to doubt the latter. We publish mining intelligence to-day from nearly all parts of British Columbia, the Stickeen, and Queen Charlotte's Island. If ever any country had a bright prospect before it, it is ours. The spirit of progress seems to be invading every nook and cranny of our Pacific territory. What was hidden is becoming known. The hum of industry is everywhere heard. Five years ago our country was unheard of. It was a mere geographical name. It was New Albion or New Caledonia; New Cornwall or New Norfolk; Vancouver or Quadra's Island. Now we are something more than a geographical division. If we commence on the boundary line at Rock Creek, there are found good diggings, easily reached. Around is excellent land. If we go up the Similkameen we strike on promising gold fields, not a fabulous Cariboo, but a real gold field that will pay better wages than California. If we go up the Okanagan, there is gold there also. We have assurances that valuable deposits of the precious metal exist between Rock Creek and the Shuswap. From North River come the tidings of extensive diggings at three or four dollars per day. Still further north are the famous Cariboo Creeks.

The arrival last night of a quarter of a million of dollars in gold-dust, puts to blush the croakers who have come here and left. The testimony of all now returning from Cariboo is that there will be good diggings there for the next ten or twenty years; and that it will take five years to get them fairly opened. Let us cross still further from the north branches of the Fraser to Peace River—and there we are met by a new Dorado. Peace River is beyond doubt the place to which the next rush will be made. About fourteen days' packing provisions will lodge the miner on its bars, where he can render muddy by his industry waters that fall into the Arctic Ocean. We really possess extensive gold-fields west of the Rocky Mountains. But the gold-fields which exist in the interior of British Columbia are not all. The Skeena is gold-bearing. The Nass is rich in fine and coarse gold; and the Stickeen is certain to attract hundreds to its bars next year. We really claim to have a greater extent of gold-bearing country than any country in the world. With our small population we are doing wonders in discovering it—in getting it out. What we want from abroad are capitalists and capital, laborers willing to labor—to put up with the "blues" and hardships of a rugged country—rugged above the average. We want for next year, mules, pack-horses, freight-wagons, stage coaches, steamboats, expressmen, mail-carriers in all directions, coasters, seamen, and merchants. The more we get of these classes—not forgetting the farmer—the better. Here is the field for speculation, enterprise. We assert it, we know it, are sure of it, have not a doubt about it, that our Pacific Territory is a rich one in gold.

Oyster Trade.—Need any be idle, when the very squaws are making four and five dollars a day, in bringing in oysters from Victoria Arm, Sooke or Cowichan, and peddling them around town? They monopolize the whole trade; not a white nor civilized man enters the field against them. This need not be so—ought not to be so. There is money to be made at it. People generally do not get enough oysters to eat. Were they cheaper, were they done up in portable shape and hawked round town, the business would find employment for quite a number of persons. Bringing it down simply to the supply of our little market, it might be enlarged into quite an extensive and profitable business. Oyster-eating cities find employment for oyster-diggers, oyster-growers, oyster-boats, oyster-sloops. The mouth of fresh water streams are chosen in which to plant and transplant the bivalves. Between alternate washings of salt and fresh water they grow, fatten, and increase, to please the palate of the voluptuous epicure. Let any one make a tour around the coast near New York—let any one go to Baltimore—at the first place, oystermen are an institution, and in the latter place over 800 are employed daily in culling, curing, preparing, and supplying oysters. The estimate is that $5,000,000 are invested annually in oysters by the Monumental city alone. They are sent everywhere—are ate at home and abroad. There may not be so extensive a field here, but there is our town to supply with oysters in the shell; there is San Francisco; Honolulu, perhaps, whilst in cans hermetically sealed, Cariboo, Oregon, and the whole Pacific coast may be made tributary to our oyster beds. The trade is worth a trial, whether on a large or small scale, for home consumption or exportation.

From Nanaimo.—The schooners Victoria Packet and Explorer arrived yesterday morning from Nanaimo, the latter coming down in three days. Capt. McIntosh informs us that on the day of his departure there were three large vessels in port and loading, viz: the barks Scotland and Palmetto, and the schooner Monitor.

From Kamloops to Rock Creek and Similkameen.

Mr. Harrison, an account of whose exploration of the north branch of Thompson River we published a few days ago, has furnished us with some interesting details of a prospecting tour from Kamloops to Lake Okanagan, Rock Creek and Similkameen. Mr. Harrison, with his two partners, and four others who joined them, started from Fort Kamloops about the latter part of August, having two horses for packing. Crossing the south branch of Thompson, they followed a pretty good trail eastward, through a rolling country having fertile valleys, interspersed at intervals with alkali lakes, till they came to Grand Prairie. It is described as a level farming country, covered with grass, with but few trees, and seemed well adapted to stock raising. Leaving Grand Prairie, they crossed Salmon River, and found the country becoming quite rocky and mountainous, with very little grass. Taking the trail on the east side of Lake Okanagan they passed down that lake till they came to the Mission, but found no land fit, in their opinion, for cultivation till within about three miles of the latter place. The Mission is situated on a creek of that name, well stocked with fish, and in the midst of a fine tract of prairie, roughly estimated by our informant at about four miles broad by eight or ten long. Mr. Harrison was informed by the Catholic priest, a very intelligent Frenchman, who gave the party every information, that all the land claims had been taken up except three. The inhabitants were principally French and half-breeds, and seemed to be in a very prosperous condition. Quite a large quantity of grain was grown by them this year, besides Indian corn, potatoes, &c. The locality seemed to Mr. Harrison to be the best farming country he had seen in British Columbia. Two of the farmers were in California purchasing a water mill, to be erected the coming winter. At present the inhabitants have only a hand-mill. The party got fresh supplies at this place. Flour was selling at $25 per 100 lbs; sugar, 50 cents; bacon, 62½; yeast powders, 75; salt, 25 cents per lb; no beans for sale. The party then prospected up the creek 12 miles, and found it average about $2 per day. Nobody was working on the creek, having all left for Cariboo, deserting sluice boxes, cradles, etc.

Leaving Mission Creek the party proceeded down the east side of Okanagan, through a very rugged country to the fork of the Similkameen, to Smith's ferry. In the neighborhood of this place is some good land, Smith, (a well known Fraser river expressman,) and his partner had raised a quantity of watermellons, pumkins, potatoes, and other vegetables. Another man had a large stock of cattle grazing, which he kept for sale. At that time he was selling beef at 12½ per lb. Smith's ferry is the great crossing place from Oregon to British Columbia. From there the party took the trail for Rock Creek, 25 miles distant, up a gradual ascent for a distance of 12½ miles, then down a descent of equal length, on a good trail. At Rock Creek they found a large town of deserted buildings, many of them of a good substantial character. The Indians however had played havoc amongst them, by knocking off the locks, hinges etc. and breaking the windows. Not a soul was living in the town. Above the town—one mile up—were seven Chinamen, and three white men. The Chinamen had a claim in the bed of the creek, in which they said they were doing well. Mr. Harrison estimates they were making from $5 to $6 per day. The white men were laying in a stock of provisions, and intended tunnelling during the winter. There was every appearance of good hill diggings. He found everything necessary for mining, good houses, sluice boxes, tools, and nobody to claim them. They then set to work at an old claim, erected a dam, and prepared sluice boxes, and worked for a day and a-half without any satisfactory results, when the cold weather setting in and provisions getting scarce, four of the party determined to return to Hope, leaving three there undecided as to whether they would get a supply of provisions from Colville—75 miles distant—and winter on the creek, or not. Flour was $10 per 100 lbs, and was about the only article of "grub" on the creek, there being no bacon or beans. Harrison and two others left Rock Creek about the 2d October. The weather was quite cold; one night it froze three-quarters of an inch thick; and snow fell every day. Returning to Smith's Ferry, which is about three miles south of the boundary, and then by the Boundary Custom House they took the Similkameen route, which they found to be a very good trail. At one branch of the Similkameen, about 3 miles above Princeton, they found two white men and a number of Chinamen at work on the banks, where there were diggings yielding coarse gold. They seemed to have been doing well; but were about leaving on account of the cold weather. At Princeton, a place of about a dozen houses, and nearly all deserted, flour was $8 50 per 100 lbs.; bacon, 37½cts. per lb.; sugar, 25cts. per lb.; beans, 25cts. per lb. The Similkameen had every appearance of a good mining country. Between Princeton and the boundary line there is quite a large quantity of good land—prairie covered with tall grass about four feet high, well suited for stock raising. Parties were driving stock there from Hope to graze during the winter, as very little snow fell there during winter. About twenty miles from the Custom House, the Hudson Bay Company have a stock ranch. From Princeton to the summit of the Cascades (about 25 miles) there is a continual ascent. The new trail is in places very much out of repair. On the summit the snow on the trail was up to the knees and had fallen in one night. Leaving the summit they reach Hope in two days, the last 25 miles being the wagon road, a portion of which, for about one-eighth of a mile, is completely blocked up by a snow-slide or glacier. The remainder of the road is good with the exception of some of the bridges being carried away. The trip from Rock Creek was made in eight days.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

War dates to October 16.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, bringing the following dispatches:

Louisville, Oct 9.—Early yesterday morning the guerrilla Morgan, with 3000 men, entered Frankfort. His object seems to have been mischief and the destruction of the turnpike bridge across the Kentucky river. Early this morning Dumont surprised them before they had an opportunity to destroy the bridge and completely dispersed them.

Louisville papers of October 12th says the Federals are concentrating in large force at Fort Donelson for the purpose of clearing Western and Middle Tennessee of rebels.

The rebels are still retreating in two columns toward the Cumberland river. All sorts of rumors are in circulation; one says that Kirby Smith's entire force has been captured in the vicinity of Nicholasville.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—Gov. Curtin tonight received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which says that Mercersburg, Pa., is occupied by Stuart's rebel cavalry to day, and they now are advancing on Chambersburg. Their force is estimated at 3,000.

10 p. m.—A Shippensburg dispatch announces the occupation of Chambersburg by the rebel advance of 100 cavalry and a piece of artillery. Gov. Curtin is pushing troops up the valley.

Harrisburg, Oct. 13.—The latest official accounts state that the rebels have escaped. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having marched 90 miles in 24 hours. Gen. Pleasanton's forces arrived at the river just as the rebels finished crossing. Pleasanton's forces marched 78 miles in 24 hours.

Memphis, Oct. 16.—The rebel Congress, on the 9th, passed a bill, empowering the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, when the public safety required, to apply only to arrests against the Confederate Government.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 16.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th, thinks there is a prospect of an early peace; which conclusion is founded on the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland. Antietam, it says, was the most terrible battle of the war to the Federals; and adds that the Emancipation proclamation was issued in anticipation of the immediate interference of other nations to afford them an apology for terminating the war.

Cairo, Oct. 16.—The loss by the burning of the steamers Admiral and Philadelphia, yesterday, was $75,000. Several hundred shells on the former exploded, doing some damage to the houses in the town, and wounding some citizens, but none seriously.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—But little is allowed to be telegraphed in regard to the army movements in Kentucky. The rebels have three routes of retreat: one through Somerset, by the road on which Zollicoffer invaded Kentucky, last winter; the second, through Williamsburg; and the third *via* Cumberland Gap, which is not believed to have been made wholly impassable. At this season all these roads are in tolerable good condition, and though the rebels may succeed in carrying off most of their trains safely, Buell is still in active pursuit; and it is considered likely that within ten days not an armed rebel, unless a native guerrilla, will remain in Kentucky.

Louisville, October 14.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of a rebel attack on Memphis, and believes that it will relieve all the Western towns, and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi and open the whole region to commerce with Memphis.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—It is stated that 5,000 prisoners have been captured at Perryville, Danville, and Camp Dick Robinson. The enemy are falling back rapidly to Cumberland Gap, and forced marches will be necessary to enable them to escape from Buell, who is traveling without any equipment or baggage more than is absolutely necessary.

The Nashville *Union* of the 9th contains an account of the breaking up of the rebel camp of Gen. Anderson at Lavergne. Our loss, as far as ascertained, was 4 killed and 7 wounded. The rebel loss was 30 killed and 80 wounded. Over 300 were taken prisoners.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—A number of rebels arrived from Richmond, Ky., last night. They report that Kirby Smith's army was, on the 15th, drawn up in line of battle 18 miles southeast of Richmond. Buel's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, if unimpeded, must be near Rock Castle river. Bragg's army is supposed to be near London.

Later advices from Perryville places our loss at 2,000 killed and wounded. The enemy are north of Perryville.

New York, Oct. 16.—The ship Brilliant, from New York to Liverpool, was captured and burned on the 3d October by the pirate Alabama. The Alabama had previously captured and burned the whaling barks Virginia and Elisha Dunbar, near the island of Flores [one of the Azores.]

New York, Oct. 16.—Commodore William L. Hudson, of the Navy, died suddenly at Brooklyn, N. Y., last night.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from headquarters of the Potomac yesterday says that Hancock's division left this morning on the road to Charlestown. Three miles from Bolivar they came on the enemy's pickets, who retired to within half a mile of Charlestown, and formed a line of battle covering the approach to the town with artillery. Our own batteries were soon brought into position, and an artillery engagement ensued which lasted two hours, when the rebels retreated to the hills beyond the town. We lost one killed and eight wounded.

Hancock's troops entered Charlestown at noon, the enemy leaving 160 wounded behind. At 4 o'clock, we advanced and drove the enemy from the hills, and at night occupied a position two miles beyond the town. The rebel army occupies a position extending from Bunker Hill to Shenandoah. Gen. McClellan spent the night at Charelston.

The Sheriff of Fayette county brings a report to Lexington of a fight yesterday between Lexington and Richmond, in which the rebels were utterly routed, they throwing away arms and amunition by thousands.

Latest from the Sandwich Islands.

The schooner "Toando," Captain Gardner, arrived yesterday morning from Honolulu in twenty-four days, five of which she was becalmed off Cape Flattery in a thick fog.

A seaman, named Wm. Foulder, fell on the deck, breaking his knee pan, two days before entering port. He has been sent to the Hospital.

The funeral of H. R. H. Albert, Prince of Hawaii, took place on Sept. 7th. It was strictly private, with the exception of the Officers of State, the Foreign Representatives, and the officers of H. B. M. frigate "Termagant." During the funeral several minute guns were fired by the batteries and responded to by the "Termagant." The British Commissioner, Mr. Synge, and his lady, as baptismal sponsors for H. B. M. Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, stood in front of their Majesties. Two companies of the Termagant's marines formed a guard of honor in front of the palace. Mr. and Mrs. Synge were formally presented at court on the 8th Sept., the former as H. B. Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, the latter as proxy for the Queen at the late baptism.

The "Termagant" left on the 8th for ports on the South Pacific and home.

The ship "Lady Young" and bark "Inkerman" had arrived from Puget Sound.

The new Cabinet has not yet been appointed. The task of re-constructing the ministry has been confided to Prince Kamehameha.

Meetings of sympathy and condolence had been held at Honolulu and Lahaina to address the King and Queen on the occasion of the death of the Prince of Hawaii.

The Honolulu Sugar Refining Company had commenced operations.

Sensible Man.—The *Times'* correspondent has written two letters from San Francisco to that journal, touching upon matters in California and British Columbia. In his letter of June 22d, he says:

The appearance of some of the late arrivals induces me to repeat here, by way of warning, a portion of the paragraph with which I concluded my letter of the 20th of January from Victoria, published in the *Times* of the 26th of March last: "British Columbia wants only two classes—men with money and men with bodily strength—*capitalists and laborers*. Both classes will do well." This letter or portions of it, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by some persons of whom I know nothing in London. I have perused it with care, and with a proper sense of the responsibility attaching to a writer whose representations affect the purposes of men, when they are clothed with the authority of the *Times*; and I have nothing to amend and nothing to qualify. This season will prove all the facts contained in that letter.

On July 1st, he writes;

"And finally, I must again repeat my former warnings as to the capabilities—the physical capabilities—of intending emigrants. Laboring men, or strong, robust, and hearty fellows from any walk in life, able and willing to work hard and long, who can bear exposure without flinching or suffering, and who can live on coarse fare and sleep on hard beds, or sleep well on no bed, will do well; but such as do not feel confident that they can meet these conditions had better not come, for they cannot do well. I cannot repeat too often that Vancouver Island and British Columbia offer bright prospects as yet for two classes only—viz., laborers and capitalists. Out of these two classes, circumstances form farmers, shopkeepers, landed proprietors, and a variety of other callings; but as a rule, a man to succeed should have either some money or a great capacity for labor. Many who are now coming from England must, from sheer unfitness, have an unfortunate experience on getting into the mines.

There is no place open for intellectual labor. Clerks and young professional men will not find a place, and their fate must be very miserable; but where these fail a navvy, a hedger, and a ploughman or a carpenter will succeed."

In the following introduction to several extracts from the Colonist, we are excessively flattered:

"The following remarks, published in the British Colonist, Victoria, of the 15th of June, are worth republication, for the editor takes every pains and spares no expense to obtain correct information on the subject of the mines."

Both letters are full of correct information respecting Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Ornamental Shrubs.—It is amusing and scarcely creditable to see how very few ornamental shrubs and lone trees were known to our ancestors. In the days of Queen Anne, and of George I. almost the only ornamental trees and shrubs were variegated hollies, and a few of the commoner kinds of roses. What our ancestors wanted in the variety, and we may add quality, of their shrubs was, however, made up in the great quantity of each sort that was planted. High box, yew, or holly hedges, a wilderness of hornbeam, and bowers of roses, were the staple ornaments of their pleasure grounds, and a few lilacs and caburnums were introduced by those who wished it to be thought that they possessed a taste for botany. During the whole reign of Anne, according to Leuden's "Arboretum Britanicum," not above half a dozen flowering shrubs were introduced; and in the reign of George I. not above nine or ten more. About the middle of the century the American rhododendrons and kalmias began to be planted in the English gardens; and from that period to the present time, the taste for, and consequently the importation of foreign trees and shrubs have increased so rapidly, that between 1811 and 1830 above 700 new ornamental trees and shrubs were introduced into British pleasure grounds.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

The News from the States.

The news from the States brought by the steamer Wednesday, is chiefly remarkable for another battle at or near Corinth, Mississippi, where Grant fought Beauregard some months ago. The battle was fought between Rosekrans, Federal, and Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, Confederates. From the imperfect accounts received, the encounter was a desperate one, resulting in a great loss of life, and the defeat of the Confederates, after two days fighting. What force Rosekrans had is not stated; but the Confederate force is put down at 40,000. The next most remarkable feature in the news is the gradual development of Confederate plans. Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, are the centres towards which the rebel operations tend. From the vicinity of Washington there is little news of a definite character. The main forces of the Confederates seem to be on the Rapidan, whilst McClellan is still somewhere about Harper's Ferry, or lower down the Potomac. President Lincoln has been paying the army a visit. He did so after the retreat from the Chickahominy, before Richmond. If that disaster made it necessary for the President to inspect the forces for himself, is it fair to conclude that the losses resulting from the expulsion of Lee and Jackson render it equally necessary? Both beligerents keep very quiet. The rumored intention of the Confederates to send 50,000 troops from Virginia to reinforce the army menacing Cincinnati waits confirmation. Both sides expect the quiet on the Potomac soon to be broken. Once more the Great West seems to be bristling with armed men. After the series of battles that ended in the fight of Pittsburg Landing, the West and Southwest remained tolerably quiet. Summer followed, and we scarcely heard of an army west of the Alleghanies. But late accounts say there is a line of 200,000 Federals extending from Corinth up through Tennessee and Kentucky to Cincinnati, whilst another large force exists in Missouri. The rebels in Kentucky are set down at 78,000, with the Price and Van Dorn's army of 40,000, and another rebel army in Missouri and Arkansas of 40,000, we count up 158,000 men. Federal telegrams allow these forces to spring up suddenly in the West, as though they were the offspring of Northern and Southern magicians. If the army of Lee be 150,000, and 99,000 are sick in hospital, the whole Confederate force would be 407,000. The veracity of the telegrams may well be doubted from that summing up. Enough is disclosed, nevertheless, to enable the spectator to anticipate a series of desperate battles in the West and East before long.

The emancipation message of Lincoln has excited the most savage hatred in the South against the North. The black flag and no quarter—extermination—is promised to the Northern invaders of Southern soil. Even killing is by the rebel Legislature of Virginia declared to be no murder, when a person is shot in the execution of the emancipation message. But such extreme retaliation for freeing slaves, two can play at. Gloomy, slow, barren of results as matters may appear to be on the Northern side, equal or worse forebodings exist South. The Richmond *Examiner* is reported to say (we say reported, for Lieut. Maury says in his letter that the Yankees forge and circulate false Southern papers) that the Confederate "Congress adjourns coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in public men." It also censures the Executive. Such is very indicative (if true) of Southern sentiment, showing with what desperation the war is waged on both sides.

English News

By the arrival of the steamer Pacific Wednesday afternoon, we have English papers to August 31, being two weeks later than our last.

During the interval between his parliamentary labors, Lord Palmerston seems to be starring it in the country, and no doubt will consolidate his popularity pretty well before the next session. As Warden of the Cinque Ports, he has lately been receiving an ovation from the good people of Dover, by whom he was called upon to open a new bridge, dubbed after him the Palmerston Bridge. We next hear of him in Derbyshire, where he is very popular. He has, however, declined the banquet which the good people of Derby wished to give in his honor.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have resolved to appropriate the handsome donation of £5000 for the relief of distressed factory operatives. The gift is to be paid in monthly sums of £500 each.

A very serious robbery has recently come to light, and one which is likely to seriously affect the Bank of England and the English public. It has often been remarked how difficult it was successfully to forge the notes of that institution. This was owing altogether to a peculiarity in the manufacture of the bank paper, which criminals have found it impossible to imitate successfully. Now they have got over the difficulty by stealing, it is said, several tons of the genuine paper from the Bank Mills in Hampshire. Several forged notes have in consequence passed into circulation, and have deceived even the most expert cashiers. The banks, in great consternation of the fact, have issued a reward of £1500 for the discovery of the thieves and forgers. Bankers and others are urged to exercise the greatest vigilance in receiving Bank of England notes, and are requested to make a minute of the name and address of those from whom they received them. The attendance of visitors at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on the recent occasion of the Forrester's Annual Festival amounted to the large number of 84,000. What a number of Cockneys there must have been assembled together. The large number of accidents lately resulting in England from gymnastic performances have called forth strictures from the press. It is thought a proper subject for legislative interference to prohibit such exhibitions altogether. An establishment for the Prince of Wales and his intended wife, the Princess Alexandria of Denmark, is to be provided at the Marlborough House. The young Princess, who is described as tall, good-looking, and carefully educated, is three years younger than the prince, having been born in November, 1844. The match is in every way looked upon as an eligible one, and the marriage will take place in the spring. The visit of the Queen to the continent was announced for September. Her Majesty was to proceed first to visit her old friend the King of the Belgians, and thence she would go to Saxe Sotha, to her German relatives. Her Majesty traveled by her hereditary title of the Duchess of Lancaster.

Some rather startling disclosures were made at the late Guildford Assizes in the suit of Roupell and others vs. Warte. The action was brought by Richard Roupell, son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, M. P., to recover possession of a piece of property known as the Kingston estate, which it was alleged was conveyed to the defendant by a forged deed. At the trial of the case William Roupell, an illegitimate son of the above Richard Palmer Roupell, and lately M. P. for Lambeth, was put in the box by the plaintiff, when he acknowledged that he had been guilty of forgery and perjury. He admitted that he had forged his father's will and that he had made affidavit of its genuineness to obtain probate. We cannot at present go into the details of this case which has burst upon the English public like another of the Sadlier class of frauds. The value of the property, the position of the parties, and the audacity of the deed, render the circumstances altogether quite exciting. The forger who had only lately returned to England from Spain, was ordered by Baron Martin to be taken into custody.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14. 1862.

The House met at 3:15 o'clock. Present—The Speaker and Messrs. Ring, Southgate, Cocker, Trimble, Cary, Franklin.

Consideration of the Council amendments to the Gunpowder Bill was postponed.

TRADES LICENSE.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Trades License Act, 1860, Mr. Franklin in the Chair.

To the first or repealing clause, Mr. Franklin took exception, for the reason that he could not see to what use the additional revenue proposed to be raised under the amended bill could be appropriated.

The clause passed.

Clause A. Every person enroled as, or doing the business of a barrister, attorney, or solicitor, in the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, £10.

Mr. Ring took exception to this clause as it stood, and hoped that some consideration would be had for new comers by the adoption of an amendment allowing them to practice for one year without being taxed. This course would be only just towards those lawyers who were daily arriving in the Colony.

Mr. Cary said there were certain classes of people who always paid taxes and never got much sympathy for so doing; lawyers belonged to this class. He wanted the clause passed as read.

Mr. Southgate—Better let traders off from a tax for the first year that they are in business.

The question on the amendment was a tie, and the chairman voting in its favor it was carried.

Mr. Cary (who didn't seem to like the amendment) laughed ironically and asked if "this wasn't a jolly farce?"

Clause B.—Auctioneers, £50.

Mr. Southgate proposed that auctioneers should have a year's grace as well as lawyers.

Mr. Cary—I support that—I support that (laughter.)

Mr. Ring saw a great deal of difference between mental capital and cash capital, and could not consent to the same rule applying in both cases.

Mr. Southgate—Auctioneers are not supposed to have any capital at all.

Mr. Cary—Pass it—pass it, and let's see if the Council will pass or the Governor sign it.

Mr. Helmcken—If the honorable Attorney General considers his mental calibre so much in advance of any other person's, let him go ahead.

Mr. Cary—Saw no difference in the two classes. Relieve the one, relieve the other. The employment of auctioneers was one of skill; so with lawyers.

Mr. Ring said the auctioneer's goods commanded customers not his skill.

Mr. Cary—It is not so; it is the auctioneer's skill that brings him the business, not his goods.

Mr. Ring—Do you mean to say that all the skill of the auctioneer will make musty goods look fresh?

Mr. Cary—Does the honorable member mean to insinuate that all the skill of a lawyer could make a musty case look fresh? [Laughter.]

Mr. Ring—No.

Mr. Cary—Both businesses require deception; and deception requires skill. [Renewed laughter.]

The amendment was put and lost, Cary and Southgate in the affirmative.

Mr. Helmcken moved to reduce the amount of auctioneer's tax to £20. Lost, the mover alone in the affirmative.

The original clause was then passed.

Pawnbrokers, 25*l*.

Mr. Southgate wanted to see pawnbrokers pay 50*l*., at least; they made a large per centage, and were well able to pay as much as auctioneers.

Mr. Helmcken—"First catch your hare and then skin it." You will break up the only establishment in the colony if you increase the amount of license.

The Chairman said that the pawnbrokers made four per cent. per month, and Mr. Cary asked for a postponement in order that he might bring forward a motion to increase the amount of license. Postponement granted.

Real Estate Agents, £10; passed.

Bankers, £50; passed.

Clause F—Every person doing any of the businesses or occupations following, viz.: architect, surveyor, engineer, surgeon, or apothecary, £10.

A long discussion ensued over the above clause, Mr. Helmcken moving that the tax on surgeons and apothecaries be stricken out, and it was so ordered—Mr. Cary alone voting in the negative.

A motion to strike out the entire clause failed, but the tax on architects, surveyors, and engineers, was reduced to £5.

Billiard tables, £5; passed.

Bowling alleys or rifle galleries, £2 10s. for each alley or gallery; passed.

Every hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, etc., half yearly license of £25, with exception of fruit, fish, confectionery or pastry; passed.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 3 p. m.

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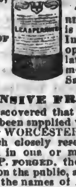

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In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

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Fits
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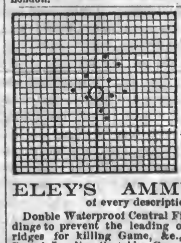

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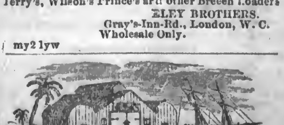

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TUPPER & CO., 61a, Moorgate street London. ap26-1y

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

Employment for Settlers in the Country.

No doubt, among those who have lately begun to settle in the Cowichan country and the adjacent districts, will be found some whose means are rather limited, and who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of doing something to enable them to husband, if not add to, their resources. There are, of course, many days in the farmer's calendar which preclude out-door operations. At such times it may be well for him to have something which will employ him under shelter. In many places the prevalence of a good supply of cedar will give an opportunity to go into the manufacture of shingles. At the present prices very good wages can be made at that kind of work. The outlay necessary to commence it will be exceedingly little, and the demand must, of course, be increasing. At present we are indebted to our neighbors across the Sound for a great portion of the shingles consumed here. There is no reason why we should not be able to have all we want manufactured on the Island. We have got the material; the labor to manufacture it we also have. All that is required is that it be taken hold of. The wholesale, or manufacturer's price ranges, we believe, from $2 50 to $4 per thousand. At the latter price, which is what good shingles are worth at the present time at the makers, capital wages can be made. Men have been known out in the east to turn out their four thousand a day. Take half that quantity at $2 per M., with a reasonable demand for them, and a man might do worse than shingle-making. It may be questioned, however, if we can depend much upon foreign markets for consumption of that product of our manufactures. The wholesale prices of redwood shingles in San Francisco are from $2 75 to $3 per thousand, while the duty is 20 per cent. This, added to freight, etc., would leave, one would think, but a small margin for profit. However, it might be found that shingles exported from here would pay, and it is worth the trial. Another branch of lumbering might be conducted by individuals in conjunction with that of the above mentioned article. We mean the splitting of cedar lath. It is quite true that there is little or no consumption of that description of articles in this city at the present time. In fact our style of building hitherto has caused little demand for any kind of lath. Latterly, however, there is quite a change for the better in that respect, and we have but little doubt that a good description of split cedar lath, at a reasonable price, would find ready sale. Sawed pine lath retails at $4 per thousand; at the mill the price is about $3. So if we allow that a man can split two thousand per day, he can afford to sell them considerably cheaper than sawed lath now sell. It will be thus seen that there is room for making money on a small scale at either of these branches of business if men will only take them up. In the Eastern Provinces of British America, where every description of lumber is at a much lower rate than here, men manage to make a good living, and we can't see why the same might not be done here.

The Indian Troubles—Indians Defeated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1st.—A letter from Fort Abercrombie, Sept. 22d, says: "For four weeks we have been surrounded by large bands of Indians. They have made two attacks already. Half-breeds in the Fort think they have now gone to get assistance from the Yanctons. Some days since they came within two hundred yards of the Fort, and drove off two hundred and fifty head of cattle and horses. Four days later they made a fierce attack. The fight lasted two hours, when the Indians withdrew, taking all their dead and wounded. At three o'clock the pickets discovered their approach in large force. Spreading out, they soon completely surrounded the fort, attacking it from four sides. The numbers engaged are variously estimated at from 400 to 600. The fight lasted five hours. The loss of the enemy must have been great, the fire from the howitzers telling with terrific effect. In their retreat they carried off their dead. The inhabitants of the towns of Breckinridge, Evansville, Georgetown, Pomma de Terra and Chippewa, have left, and the whole country for two hundred miles is deserted. It has been nearly five weeks since a mail arrived at the fort, and but one messenger came through from St. Cloud.

The mail carrier between Georgetown and Pembina reports that the Red Lake Indians show no hostile symptoms yet. For a week some 1500 Indians and half breeds have been gathered at Grand Forks, the place selected for the treaty. Becoming dissatisfied, the Pembina Indians drove off all the cattle; the Red Lake Indians however, interfered, and the cattle were returned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1st.—The St. Paul *Press* of September 8th, says: A party of Winnebagoes made an attack on the Norwegian settlements on the south side of the north fork of the Wantonwan, near Medelia, and killed four persons. This new outbreak is followed by a stampede of the remaining settlers in that vicinity. A body of mounted men has been sent in pursuit of the Indians. It is believed they would be overtaken and punished. Col. Sibley's official report of the battle near Wood Lake says a severe chastisement was inflicted on the Indians, and so far subdued their ardor that they sent a flag of truce into the camp to state that they were not strong enough to fight us, and desired peace.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POOR AND RICH.—The San Francisco *Alta*, *Bulletin*, and *Call*, all fierce Union papers, refuse to take the U. S. legal tender notes in payment for dues. The proprietors of these journals are rolling in wealth. On the other hand, the Dalles *Mountaineer*, published in Oregon, a paper struggling for existence, offers to take at par as many of the notes as its debtors see fit to bring it.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Several prominent San Franciscans have died suddenly recently. E. Massey, a celebrated watchmaker from London, England, was found dead in his bed on the 5th; Charles Doane, ex-sheriff of San Francisco, died on the 6th; H. P. Janes, a prominent lawyer, died on the same day; and Ralph P. Meade, a steamboat purser, on the 7th.

THE CAMELS.—About a dozen of these animals are all that survive. They are turned out to graze at the Forks of Quesnelle River, and are considered the greatest failure of the season.

SUPPRESSED.—The Portland *Advertiser*, the organ of the secessionists, and several other sheets of its ilk, have been suppressed because of the treasonable articles which appeared in their columns.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.

RUMOR.—It is rumored that a line of railway is about to be constructed between this City and Esquimalt. If established, the line will doubtless pay well, as it would prove of immense service and advantage to the entire commercial community, as well as a convenience to the travelling public; and we are glad to learn that the project is at last seriously entertained by men who have both the energy and capital to put it through. The sooner the important work is commenced, the better.

THE "ASHMORE" SUITS.—These suits were again brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday. Attorney General Cary, appearing for the vessel, insisted that proceedings be taken under the old summons, to which the magistrates (Pemberton and Verney), after a consultation, acceded, and the further hearing was postponed until Thursday next, at 11 a. m.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a light wagon took fright in front of Mark's jewelry store and dashed at a furious pace through Government street to Fort, where he was fortunately secured before doing any damage beyond breaking a shaft of the vehicle.

THREE STEAMERS.—Three steamers were announced to leave for British Columbia last night, viz.: the Enterprise and Eliza Anderson for New Westminster, and the Caledonia for Port Douglas. The steamboat men are after the returning Cariboo miners.

NEW BUOY.—Harbormaster Wootton yesterday replaced a buoy on Brotchie's Ledge, near the entrance to Victoria harbor.

WHY DON'T THEY PUBLISH THEM.—The Prize Essays on British Columbia have never been printed. Hundreds of copies might be sold if published in pamphlet form. The anxiety in England and elsewhere to know everything about the sister Colony is great.

THE "TOLO."—This trim little schooner, which capsized last February off San Juan Island in a squall, and drowned Capt. Maloney and eight others, has been placed in complete repair, and is loading at San Francisco for this port.

THE LATE STABBING CASE.—Keithley, who stabbed Jane Milner, *alias* Ashmore, on the Esquimalt road, and fled to avoid arrest, reached Portland, Oregon, in safety. The woman has fully recovered from the effects of the wound.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST A PASSENGER VESSEL.—Yesterday Magistrates Pemberton and Verney were engaged in hearing a suit brought against the steamship Tynemouth by several of her English passengers, who charge that they were left behind at San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact that they had contracted to be carried from London to Victoria. The complainants testified that on the evening previous to the day on which the steamship sailed from San Francisco for this port, they were told by the first officer that the vessel would not leave until the next day at noon; that upon the faith of this statement they went ashore and remained overnight and in the morning, at nine o'clock, the steamship was gone; several of the complainants allege that they were in a boat within hail of the steamship when she started. For the defence the captain was called and swore that the first officer had no authority from him to tell the passengers that the steamship would not sail until noon. The first officer testified that when he told the complainants that the vessel would not leave until noon, he made the statement in a private and not in an official capacity. When asked how he made the distinction between the two "capacities," he replied that they asked him as a *friend*; had they asked him as an *officer*, he would have vouchsafed no answer whatever. The case was continued until to-day. The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Drake, for the complainants; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Pearkes, for the Tynemouth.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Wm. Richmond, one of the chain-gang guard, met with a dreadful accident yesterday while in pursuit of his duty on Humboldt street, near Churchway. He was leaning on his gun, talking to a friend, when one barrel of the weapon went off and the charge passed through the unfortunate man's right arm, below the elbow joint, and thence through his right hand. One of the bones of the arm and the entire palm of the left hand are gone, rendering amputation of both members almost unavoidable. The poor fellow, suffering intense pain, was conducted to the Royal Hospital, where a consultation of physicians was held and it was decided to postpone amputation for the present. The officer is at a loss to account for the accident. He says the gun was at half-cock, and that his left hand rested on his right arm, which was across the muzzle when the accident occurred. The gun was charged with a rifle-ball and several large buckshot. The whole charge passed through the arm and hand. It is believed that the weapon was accidentally placed at half-cock by the sufferer, who was unacquainted with its use.

A LIME SUIT.—A week or ten days ago the schooner General Harney landed a number of barrels of lime from San Juan Island, valued at £229 7s. and delivered them to George Roberts. J. W. Tripp, claiming to be a partner in the kiln, brought suit against Capt. Goodell, of the schooner, for damages sustained by this action in delivering the lime to Roberts. Goodell was arrested under a writ of capias and obtained bail. Yesterday the Chief Justice ordered the bond to be dismissed with costs and the defendant discharged, on account of informality in the writ. Cary and Bishop for defendant; Ring and Dennes for plaintiff.

FROM STICKEEN RIVER.—A canoe and a whaleboat came in from Stickeen yesterday. They had thirteen passengers aboard. Having left the mouth of the river previous to vessels already arrived here, they bring no later news.

LATER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise, with 185 passengers and $200,000 in gold dust, arrived from New Westminster last night. Nearly every passenger had more or less dust. The news is important. Snow lay six inches deep on Lightning Creek two weeks ago, and the cold was becoming intense. Mining operations are about over for the season. Passengers with whom we conversed expressed great confidence in the results of next year's diggings. Gilchrist, the murderer of Pierce, is being brought down to New Westminster. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Spence's wagon-road has been accepted.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Pacific arrived at two o'clock yesterday afternoon with 30 passengers and 85 tons of freight. She sailed from San Francisco on the 7th and came *via* Portland, at which place she left 400 tons of freight and 100 passengers.

"YARMOUTH BLOATERS."—A Yarmouth man has gone into the herring business here, and prepares them for sale on the same plan as Yarmouth bloaters in the old country. The fish are said to be equal to those cured at Yarmouth.

OUT AGAIN.—Ginty, who stabbed himself ten days ago, is out again, having been discharged cured from the hospital. Lucky fellow.

DEPARTURE.—The Pacific went to sea about 9½ o'clock last night. As near as could be ascertained, 300 passengers took their departure.

☞ The schooners Boz and Saucy Lass brought cargoes of furs and dogfish oil yesterday from Barclay Sound.

☞ Frank Hussey's Minstrel Troupe left on the Pacific last night for San Francisco.

☞ The Otter yesterday towed the ship Cyclone to the outer harbor.

TREASURE.—The amount of treasure shipped last night was $12,000.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Last evening at 5½ o'clock, the truck bell struck off at a lively rate, and drew the firemen and a large crowd of citizens to the brick store occupied by Baker & Co. as a shoe warehouse, at the foot of Yates street. A great excitement was created; but it appeared, on investigation, that there was more cry than wool—or perhaps we should say, more gass than fire. It appears that the gassmen had extended the service pipe from the street-main into Baker & Co.'s store, and had removed a portion of the flooring, through which the end of the service-pipe, with a safety-cap upon it projected. By accident or design this cap was removed without the knowledge of the workmen; and one of their number, supposing all was right, went springing around the hole in the floor with a lighted candle, when the escaping gas ignited, and the flame flaring up scorched his face severely. The blaze from the burning gas set fire to the flooring, in the vicinity of the aperture, and the alarm resulted. The Hook and Ladder boys performed good service with their axes in taking up the floor, and the Deluge and Tiger Engines stretched their hose, but before they could bring a stream of water to bear on the flame, it was smothered by frequent and judicious applications of—mud. The damage resulting from the affair will reach $20.

BOONE HELM.—This man, who, it is alleged, bears a horrible reputation in California and other localities on the Pacific Coast, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a remand from Monday last. The prisoner (who is not a bad-looking man) was defended by Mr. Bishop, by whom it was urged that a prejudice had been created against him in the minds of residents, and that a subscription had been taken up to defray the costs of the prosecution. The Police officers present denied that any such arrangement existed so far as they were aware, and the Chief of Police swore that he was known as a bad character. The proprietor of the Adelphi Saloon testified that he had procured drinks there, and that when pay was requested, replied, "don't you know that I'm a desperate character?" Sergeant Blake said that people who knew the accused best were afraid of him. The Magistrate ordered Helm to find security to be of good behavior for the term of six months, himself in £50, and two securities in £20 each; in default, to suffer one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A young man named James Fitzgerald, was arrested yesterday morning, while walking on Yates street, on a charge of stealing a watch and breastpin from a female known as Mary Sheldon, *alias* Slap-Jack Johnny, who resides on Broad street. The woman charges that the valuables were stolen from beneath her downy pillow while she slumbered in the arms of Morpheus. She also exhibits a swollen lip as the result of a contact with Fitzgerald's fists. The property was found on the accused, who claims that the fair one *potlatched* the same to him. The case will be heard to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. R. Bishop, Esq., solicitor, was sadly injured last evening. He was assisting in rolling the Deluge Engine from the truck-house, and was proceeding with it down Bastion street, when the king-bolt of the apparatus broke and the tongue of the engine giving way beneath his weight, Mr. Bishop was precipitated to the ground and was run over before the engine could be stopped. He was taken to his home in Douglas street, where his injuries, which are of a very serious nature, received proper medical attention.

AT Messrs Franklin & Bro's land sale yesterday lots brought the following low prices. Town lot 729 Chatham st, $375; Lot 564 James Bay $715: No. 547 do. $379: No. 1720 and 31 $410 each: No. 1106 $425: Nos. 1565, 6, 7, 8, $380 each: 710 Herald st. $350, 5 acres on Esquimalt road, near the Half Way House $1110: 5 acre lot adjoining $1050: 3rd 5 acre $1000.

WATER.—There is a good field here for an increase in the number of water-carts. Housekeepers have cause to grumble daily because of short supply. The demand will profitably employ at least half-a-dozen more carts; and if the old hands do not possess sufficient enterprise to increase their force, they deserve to lose the good thing which they have so long enjoyed. The wants of the public in the way of water should be better attended to.

THE SHIP CASES.—Yesterday the case of Passengers *vs.* the Ashmore, was decided in favor of the vessel—the magistrates holding that the agent for the charterers in Liverpool, and not the vessel, was liable for damages, for the reason that the ship was chartered "in gross" by said agent, whose duty it was to have seen that she was properly appointed before sailing. The Tynemouth case was laid over until this morning, when a decision will probably be rendered.

MORE CARIBOOITES.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, with 100 returning miners, and $50,000 in gold dust arrived at New Westminster yesterday evening.

ROWS.—There were numerous rows at the theatre last evening growing out of the too free use of the ardent. Three arrests were made by the police. Drunken men should not be allowed within the doors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The treatment pursued by Professor Holloway for the cure of wounds and ulcers is the most simple and certain in its effects, it has been tried by hundreds of thousands, and never been known to fail; by the administration of an internal remedy (the Pills,) he drives disease out, and by the administration of an external remedy (the Ointment,) he heals wounds, ulcers, and the worst of external disorders. By this celebrated treatment, also, bad legs, and ulcers, are cured, even when they have been upwards of twenty years standing.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness but now (with the assistance of the Troches) I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS—Are speedily removed by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of 30 years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure, and on this account they are invaluable to the miner, as they may be taken without necessitating a discontinuance of work, even though the latter should be in the winter.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

☞ DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should be in the possesion of everybody in the mining region. As a preventive of various dangerous diseases to which the gold seeker is liable, it has no superior. While it is quite palatable even as a beverage, it is speedy and powerful in its affects upon the system. In all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentary and the pervading fevers consequent upon exposure, the Bitters will be found invaluable as a corrective. No man should enter upon the exposed camp life of a miner without being provided with Hostetter's preventive of stomach disease, nor should any of those who are now engaged in the occupation, fail to have recourse to the Bitters.

W. H. OLIVER, Agent for Victoria.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.

THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE Age. The most powerful and wonderful medicine ever discovered.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Has cured, and will cure, more cases of Nervous disorders than any other known remedy.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Has and will cure Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Fainting, Paralysis, Extreme Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Toothache, etc.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Is an effectual remedy for Wakefulness. Its soothing and quieting influence is remarkable.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Will cure Delirium Tremens, Nervous Trembling, Epilepsey, Twitching of the Facial Nerves, Convulsions, and Pulmonary complaints.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Will act upon that state of the nervous system which produces Depression of Spirits, Anxiety of Mind, Mental Debility, Hysterics, etc and is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of it qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener; purely vegetable and harmless; like a skillful architect begins by laying a firm foundation, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.

For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents, Langley Bros. and Curtis & Moore, Victoria; C. Langley, Redington & Co., Crane & Brigham and Edward Stall, San Francisco.
ju14 6m

A. McLEAN

BEGS TO INTIMATE THAT HE HAS received a very choice assortment of Goods of the best English Manufacture and of the newest style, adapted for winter wear, consisting of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

American Boots and Shoes in stock.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Fort Street, between Government and Broad sts.
7th October, 1862. oc7 dawtf

W. Edmund Strong, M. D.,
M. R. C. S., ENGLAND.,
Late Assistant Col. Surgeon, Tasmania.

HAS LATELY ARRIVED FROM EUrope, and may be consulted daily at his Office Corner of Fort and Government street.
se18

Dentistry.

MR. F. W. CAVE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, lately arrived from England in the S. S. Tynemouth, begs to inform the inhabitants of Victoria that he is now practising his profession at Mrs. Immell's Metropolitan Lodging House, No. 30, up stairs, Yates street, and solicits their patronage and support.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Attendance daily from 9 to 6. se24 1m

J. NAGLE & CO.,
PASSENGER AGENTS,
FOR THE
Bute, Bentinck and Stickeen Routes
Corner of Commercial and View streets, near the Post Office

PASSENGERS BY THESE ROUTES can receive the most reliable information by applying at the Office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., where extensive Charts, Maps, and plans are open for their inspection.
Vessels for Sale and Charter. se26 tf

GROCERIES.

GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Wharf street.
New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf.
VICTORIA, V. I.
oc18 tf

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.
Dry Goods, Clothing,
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KWONG LEE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
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CHINESE GOODS,
Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.,
CORMORANT STREET
Between Government and Douglas streets,
au7 3m VICTORIA, V. I.

NEW GROCERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE,
Corner Yates and Cook streets.

REED & LAMBERT, FROM LONDON, are now ready to supply the inhabitants of Victoria with a choice selection of goods, both wholesale and retail, and hope by strict attention to business to meet with a share of public patronage.

Goods delivered with quick dispatch to all parts of the city free of expense. se29 1m

L. MALATESTA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Produce, Liquors, &c.,
—AND—
Commission Merchants.
Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.
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THE
VANCOUVER COAL-MINING CO.,
LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856 and 1857, whereby the Liabilities of the Shareholders are limited to the Amount of their Shares.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on Allotment.

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JAMES V. H. IRWIN, Esq., F. R. G. S., 7, Hereford Square, South Kensington.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq., 4, Lowndes Street, Director of the Canada Agency Association.

Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields & Newman, Bank Buildings

Bankers—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co., London; The Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Victoria.

Broker—C. W. Price, Esq., 54 Threadneedle street.

Secretary—H. Winfield Grace, Esq.

Offices—16 Gresham House, Old Broad street.

Resident Manager at Nanaimo, C. J. NICOL, Esq.

This Company have purchased the extensive Coal Fields and property of the Hudson Bay Company at Nanaimo, and a few shares having been reserved for sale in the colonies.

Application for shares will be received by
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.
oc1 Wharf street.

W. M. SEARBY,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, V. I.,

Formerly of Norwich, England, and Member (by examination) of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

Is constantly supplied with

ENGLISH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES,
GOSNELL'S PERFUMERY,
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GOSNELL'S TOOTH BRUSHES,
HENDRIE'S TOOTH BRUSHES,

And other articles usually found in an English Chemist and Druggist's shop, and which he receives

By Direct Importation from London,

Being selected with great care expressly for his own business. oc5-1m

VICTORIA
Washing Establishment.
FORT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

G. TAYLOR & CO. BEG TO INFORM the Public of Victoria and its vicinity, that they are fully prepared to Wash in a superior manner all articles of personal and household use, at prices heretofore unheard of in this city; and they trust that by attention, punctuality and efficiency, they shall secure universal confidence.

G. T. & Co. make use of the same process as that adopted in all Her Majesty's Royal Palaces.

PRICES.

Men's Linen Shirts, polished, per dozen	$1 50
Men's Flannel Shirts, per dozen	1 00
Men's Collars, polished, per dozen	50
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Stockings and Towels, per dozen	37½
Sheets, per dozen	50
Pillow Cases, per dozen	37½
Ladies' Print and Common Dresses, each	50
Ladies' Underclothing, according to agreement.	

oc1 1m

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

Exploration of North River.

In July last, Mr. Joseph Harrison, in company with two partners, Saxton and Chambers, fitted out at Fort Kamloops to ascend North River on a prospecting expedition. They packed their provisions on horses. For forty miles it is a pretty good trail, sometimes through swamps and over hills, but no serious impediment. Beyond that the party went up 60 miles over a very swampy country—chiefly cedar swamps. About 70 miles from Kamloops there is a rocky mountain or crumbling bluff over which they could not pass their horses. So the horses were left in camp with one man, whilst Harrison and Saxton went over the mountains to prospect up as high as the Forks about 100 miles from Kamloops. The north branch of North River is muddy, but the east branch is perfectly clear, as its French name "*Fourche L'eau Clair*," indicates. The stream from Kamloops to the Forks, with the exception of two portages, might be navigated with a powerful light-draft steamer. The first portage passes a rapid of about an eighth of a mile, and is about 30 miles from Kamloops. The second portage is the same length, and about 50 miles from Kamloops. Portions of the river is almost like a lake, except at and near the rapids. Except at the rapids, the river is deep like a lake. There are some places within 40 miles of Kamloops where there is agricultural land; and some of the Hudson Bay people are settled there to the number of about three families. All they raise is a few potatoes. Above the own 40 miles, the country is interspersed with cedar swamps and lofty snow-capped mountains. It rained almost incessantly in July and August. The river is obstructed at several places with drift-wood, and interspersed with numerous islands large and small. The bars are very numerous. But Mr. Harrison's party did not find much gold in them. The gold was first rate on the bars, but was not fine enough to require quicksilver, nor sufficient to induce the party to stay—three dollars a day, perhaps. The party prospected numerous creeks, among which are Louis, Eagle and, Barrier, all within 50 miles of Kamloops. With sluices it was estimated that $3 or $4 per day could be made in those three creeks. Gold was found everywhere till the Rocky Mountain or Bluff was passed; but after that up to the Forks no gold was found. Its character as a gold-bearing district above the Mountain is unfavorable, so far as the party of prospectors could discover. They, however, only passed up the left bank of the river. They desired to explore the river higher up, but owing to the lack of provisions and want of tools to cut a trail they had to return. For ten or twelve miles they had no trail whatever. The whole country is heavily timbered with pine and cedar—splendid cedar for size and length. The party anticipate returning to the river in the spring to explore it up as high as the Cariboo range.

There was a party of six or seven under the charge of Mr. O'Grady, with five or six horses, and went up on the right bank of the river. This party was sent out by Government. They ascended the river fifty miles further; but nothing certain was learned. It was reported, however, that O'Grady's party had found some rich quartz about 150 miles from Kamloops, and it was their intention to return again. As Harrison and party were descending the river, a German party, six in number, was met about 30 miles up North River.

There were some parties who had been to work at St. Paul's Creek, and St. Louis Creek, on the right bank, but had left for want of provisions. At Kamloops, in Sept., flour was $35 per 100 lbs.; beans, 37½ cents per lb.; sugar, 37½ cents; tea, $1 50; Bacon, 62½ cents.

There is no Indians on the river, as they nearly all died of small-pox this year.

Peace River.—We are indebted to Mr. Frank Geary, for the following facts about one of the Peace River pioneer prospectors. An old 58-er, named S. Pierce, and some others, started from Antler—where he built a boat just below the town, descended the creek to Bear River—down that to Fraser, from there they went to Stuart's River—thence up the river to the head of Stewart's Lake. They crossed overland 120 miles, to the head-waters of Peace River. The four worked eight days on a bar, with little or no provisions, living principally upon a bear that they killed; and in that time took out $3400 in fine gold with rockers, without using quicksilver. They returned to Fort Fraser at the end of Fraser Lake, and chartered a Hudson Bay batteau, and came to the mouth of Quesnelle; bought 4000 lbs. provisions and started back to winter at Peace River. This is but proof of their faith the diggings. The country is lower, and the climate milder than in Cariboo. At the Company's forts potatoes are raised; the forest filled with game, and the streams with fish. Pierce and party profess to know nothing of the extent of the diggings, neither did they prospect anywhere except one bar. There were some other parties working on the river but they were not discovered by Pierce & Co. Mr. Pierce deems it advisable, that no one should go to Peace River without six months provisions, Pierce is a genuine pioneer; in 58 and 59 he wintered at Lytton; in 60 at Quesnelle; in 61 and 62 at Antler; and this winter at Peace River. If he keeps going north every winter, he'll get to the north pole before many years.

Wild Humans.—It is related in one of the Paris papers that a keeper in the forest of Chantilly, while going his rounds lately discovered a track leading into a thicket, and on following it up found a hut built of heather in which were four half starved children, almost naked. They were unable to give the names of their parents, who were they said absent in search of wild fruit and forest animals for food. All the articles in the hut were two kettles, two bottles, three cups, and a looking glass. On the return of the keeper some hours after, with a gendearme, it was found that the whole of the occupants of the cabin had fled.

Spanish American News.

All the Central American States were at peace at the latest dates, which are up to the 21st September. They are now discussing the project of a federal union among the five States. The Costa Rica Congress was holding an extra session for dispatch of business. From Nicaragua we learn that the Transit Company's steamer Virgin went ashore on Zapatero Island, Lake Nicaragua, and lies with four feet of water in her hold. As she is the only steamer belonging to the Company on the Lake, it is not likely that passengers can be conveyed through as soon as was anticipated. The steamer San Juan—a fine comfortable vessel—had arrived at Greytown for the Company. The Guatemalian Government have reduced their import duties ten per cent.

From New Grenada we learn that all the States were quiet, with the exception of Antioquia and Cauca, and it was expected that Mosquera would soon end the war in these. The National Convention was appointed to meet at Ibaque, as being nearest to the seat of war. Mr. Rice, the U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, continues to overhaul the captains of the Vanderbilt Line, and make them answer questions under oath as to the way their vessels are loaded even to the very cabins for which passengers have paid their money—as to the number of men they carry—altogether insufficient for the safe navigation of the vessels. The captain of one of the steamers. (the Champion,) acknowledged that he had boat room for only 120 persons, and that in a smooth sea—while he sometimes carries 800 passengers besides the crew. Enough of facts has been brought out to show that it is the greatest wonder why there is not a greater destruction of life on these vessels, than has heretofore been the case.

From Mexico we have dates to Sept. 14th. The Mexicans cause had just sustained a great loss in the death of General Zaragoza at Puebla, of typhoid fever. He was only 33 years of age and was the best soldier in the Mexican army. His mother and sisters are each to receive a pension of $3000 annually, and his daughter the sum of $100,000. General Ortega who commanded against the French at Orizaba, is his successor. The arrival at Vera Cruz, of General Forey with French reinforcements, was announced, but none of the troops had disembarked, as communication between Vera Cruz, and the French camp at Orizaba had been interrupted by the carrying away of the bridge on the Soledad. The Mexicans are straining every nerve in fortifying the capital. Every male between sixteen and sixty has to work one day in the week at the fortifications, or provide a substitute. The march of the French army on the city of Mexico was expected to take place about the middle of October.

Cricket.

The match last Saturday between "England" and her "Colonies" was decidedly the most interesting and best contested of the season. There was only time for one innings, and England, under the generalship of Capt. Layton, had the advantage by six runs. The weather was all that cricketers could wish for.

Score.

ENGLAND.

Tye, b Hensley,	2
Smith, b Hamilton,	5
Howlett, c Chisholm b Hensley,	6
Layton, b Hensley,	21
Whitaker, c and b Howard,	20
Hickman, c Young b Hensley,	9
Park, c Howard b Hamilton,	2
Palmer, b Howard,	0
Green, b Hamilton,	4
Holland, c Hensley b Howard,	4
Agard, not out,	0
Wides, 6. Byes, 14. Leg Byes, 2.	22
Total,	95

COLONIES.

Chisholm, c and b Layton,	30
Moran, b Smith,	3
Hamilton, b Howlett,	24
Howard, l b w, b Smith,	2
Frost, b Layton,	4
Edwards, run out,	1
Hensley, l b w, b Howlett,	5
Young, c Layton b Howard,	0
McMurthy, b Howlett,	0
Young, H., not out,	3
Richardson, b Layton,	0
Byes, 14. Leg Byes, 1. Wides, 2.	17
Total,	89

The return match will be played next Saturday.

Indian Mission.—Owing to the insubordination among the Indians at Fort Simpson, the Rev. Mr. Duncan decided, some six months ago, to establish a new Mission, where none would be allowed to settle except they would consent completely to his control. So he selected a beautiful spot about 21 miles below Fort Simpson where a small river falls into the sea, which, in Chimsean, is called Met-la-kakla. A gentleman who has just returned from there states that he has never witnessed any settlement like it, except at Pitcairn's Island. Mr. Duncan has collected together some 400 or 500 Indians, male and female, all orderly, sober, and well-behaved. He is building a church, to be used also as a school-house. The Indians are paid eight-pence per day in goods for working on it, and to the Missionary's honor be it said, he is paying that out of his small salary of £100 a year. A posse of police is organized. They are ten in number, dressed in a uniform of red shirts, belt, and trowsers, and are drilled to resemble soldiers, and sworn to keep the peace. When those poisoners, floating whisky dealers, arrive at the Mission, Mr. Duncan sends down the police and orders them off. The progress made at the Mission is remarkable. Recently H. M. S. Hecate called there in search of some Indian murderers, and an old chief, Allen-laca, was taken. The Indians of the Mission got up an address, written by one of themselves to Capt. Richards, and signed with the names of forty or fifty, besides the crosses of enough to make in all one hundred and twenty, praying for the release of the old chief. Their prayer was granted. A subscription was made on board the Hecate for the Mission, and $150 raised, to which the sailors generously contributed. Mr. Duncan really deserves great credit for his self-sacrifice, alike the friend of morals and religion, and a protector to the trader on the coast.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 30, 1862.

People have often wondered where the material is got to fill up newspaper columns; but a Providence seems to watch over newspaper proprietors and editors as well as other mortals, and no sooner is parliament up and one great field of discussion ceases for a time, than, as Dr. Johnson would say, "a concatenation of events" arises, dissipating at once any fear that the lover of news will hunger in vain for his daily food. It has been so lately to a marked extent, and the course has been more *recherche* than usual; Royal births and marriages; crimes in high quarters; the famine in the north; the murder in Ireland; the position of Garibaldi and Italian freedom; and, somewhat more important, the state of the harvest at home; offer more variety and startling facts in greater quantity than the master of the sensation-novel school can ever hope to give to his reader.

It is not expected that the harvest this year will be very heavy, nor on the other hand so light as to cause despondency, being, as farmers say, "not a bad crop." The weather for the last few days has been all that could be wished, and harvesting, which owing to wet weather had been rather backward, is now progressing vigorously. In some counties the wheat promises to be better than has been known for years, in others the reverse is alleged, while we learn from Scotland that the harvest will be fully four weeks later than here. These reports are widely different, cheering in one place, disheartening in another, and it is difficult to form a decided opinion. The truth probably is that the harvest will be neither a good nor a bad one, but of fair average; and it is cause of much thankfulness that in the midst of the fearful distress in Lancashire, a ruined crop will not add to the miseries of those whose cup is full enough already.

The Poor Law Board are seriously and earnestly working in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the spinning population, while private benevolence in the shape of public subscription and otherwise has done and is doing an immense amount of good Still, as may be conceived, it is impossible to describe the condition of the people lately so comfortable and happy. Some idea however may be formed by saying that all the pawn shops are "crammed to suffocation," but yet that in consequence of the extensive advances made by the brokers to the pledgers, and the dearth of the money which usually buys up "forfeited pledges," many of the lending fraternity will be obliged to give up business if better times do not speedily come. Peevishness, discontent, and grumbling, might be expected under such circumstances; but when it is remembered that instead of these very natural consequences of an empty stomach, the people confront the fact that their houses are stripped of everything—that they themselves are weird and wan, who should be stalwart men; that their wives are wasting with sorrow, and their little ones crying for bread, where there is none to give—with a calm resignation and fortitude which has seldom been paralleled in history, words fail in praising them, and we wonder as much at their good sense as we admire their patience. Yet amid all this it is curious to read of the happy and smiling audiences who listened to Lord Brougham and Palmerston's speeches at Scarborough and Melbourne; the former, as ever, advocating the cause of education and the liberty of the human race, and the latter congratulating his tenantry and admirers on the state of the defences of the country, the efficiency of the army and navy, etc.—both uniting in expressing the admiration of all classes of the community at the wisdom shown by the Lancashire people in their present distress. God grant it may soon be over! Nothing can show better the good government of the country than that at such a time as this, almost within earshot of the cries of hunger, school-prizes can be distributed by the great friend of the working people before a quiet and contented audience, as if the times were the best, and money as plentiful as pebbles. Relief Committees are hard at work, devising and procuring work for the able-bodied, and societies are springing up in every quarter to procure employment for the women. 8000 pounds of meal and 9000 pounds of bread were distributed the other day in Blackburn alone, where the wages are at present £12,000 less per month than at this time last year, and of course will be still lower. A very pleasing feature in connection with their unhappy state is announced to-day, in a letter from the Bishop of Tuam to his clergy, calling upon them to have a collection in their respective churches for the relief of the North of England. Speaking of Ireland, it is a lamentable fact that matters are yet no better between the tenants and their landlords; the latter having, in at least one instance, body-guards of constabulary. Hayes, the murderer, has not yet been captured, nor is it very likely he will be, as he is screened by all the people.

A petition has been presented by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to Lord Lord Palmerston praying Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire as to the likelihood of procuring cotton from the colonies and elsewhere, while a patent is about to be taken out by a gentleman for the supply of the raw material to any amount. It is not known as yet, of course, by what means; but as well as doing good to his country, if the discoverer will realize his expectations, a greater feat will have been done than all the alchemists from Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus downwards ever dreamed of in their searches for the great alkalies.

Some ten days ago a cause was tried at the Guildford assizes in the course of which revelations of fraud and forgery were made, which completely cap anything of the same nature to be found in any English law book. It was an action of ejectment raised by the youngest, but only legitimate son of the late R. P. Roupell, the rich lead merchant of Lambeth, against a Mr. Waite who was the purchaser at public auction of an estate in Kingston, sold by William Roupell, the late M. P. for Lambeth, and stated by him at the time to have been a gift from his father. Some months ago this gentleman suddenly disappeared, without even as much as formally vacating his seat—pecuniary difficulties were said to be the reason. But prompted by a troubled conscience he returned from Spain, and gave evidence in the action alluded to, stating that he forged his father's will and the titles to almost all his property that everything might be in his power. A fortune of more than £300,000 left by his father has been squandered by him, no one knows how, and he is deeply in debt besides. Every one who purchased property of him were, of course, alarmed for their titles, and it was evident from the testimony he gave in the witness-box that no defence could be made to his brother's claims. He could give no better title to the purchaser from him than he had himself—that was by fraud and forgery—so the action was compromised by the unlucky purchaser paying a half of the nett value of the estate to the legal heir—thus paying £25,000 for estate worth £15,000—an example which will no doubt be followed by all the other buyers. And William Roupell, Esq., Barrister at Law, and late M. P. for Lambeth, is awaiting his trial for forgeries and fraud, which in their nature and the cunning with which they were executed, surpass every thing that has ever been heard in this country, where such crimes are not at all uncommon!

On the 26th, the Princess Royal was safely delivered of a son at Berlin—mother and child are doing well, and it is now certain that the bride elect of the Prince of Wales is the Princess Alexandra daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderbury, Glucksburg, a young brother of the ducal family of Schleswig Holstein, and the constituted successor by the London treaty of 1862, to the ducal throne. Report speaks favorable of the Princess. But remarking the part her father took in the Schleswig Holstein affair there is plenty of room for speculation, as to what our position will be when Scandinarian unity becomes a theme of public discussion, and feelings not yet dead, but sleeping between Germany and the Danes awaken to exert their power.

Her Majesty leaves for the continent on the 1st Sept. (*Monday*,) where it is said, much to the chagrin of Londoners, the Prince of Wales will celebrate his coming of age. This is in deference to the wishes of the Queen, who is averse to any public fetes in the midst of her sorrow. Previous to her leaving a cabinet council is to be held at Windsor to-day, no doubt to arrange about what attitude England takes in the present ticklish position of Italian affairs. Garibaldi in spite of the frigates of Admiral Albertina has crossed to Caldvia and is now in Melito, with 6000 men and many more volunteers waiting at their own homes for the slightest call. The French Cabinet is in a state of consternation, and have ordered their fleet to the bay of Naples—so have we. So that if England does not interfere, it is probable that she will not allow others to do so.

In truth, Garibaldi has rehearsed the movements of 1860; in the face of the enemy he has done what was deemed impossible—to go from Scicily to the Mainland. "Traitor," says one, "Hero and demi-god," says another; "He is an open rebeller against the Government," says a third, "and if he is not lucky enough to die in some skirmish, will languish out his days in prison." "Die in some skirmish! languish in a prison!" cries a fourth. There lives no man in Itely but would rather turn the barrel to his own breast than point it at Garibaldi's. No jail would stand for five minutes that enclosed the body of Italia's greatest child. Thus the *quidnuncs* settle everything. Meanwhile events of greater moment than those of 1860 are about to be performed. France fears the rise of a constitutional and free people to check her movements in the East. Victor Emmanuel, like a brave, stupid man, dares not know what to do; the Holy Father is in fear and trembling; Italy is in a ferment; *a Roma, a Roma, a morte!* shout the populace; martial law has just been proclaimed in Italy; while the English people in the midst of their own trials secretly wish success to the lofty-souled, pure-spirited Garibaldi. He is an enthusiast, it is said; all great men have been so. He is a tool of the most abused Mazzini, says the *Times*; he has suddenly gone mad. Similar speeches were made two years ago. We believe Garibaldi a shrewd, far-seeing man, and will confidently await the issue.

The good weather continues to fill the Exchequer of the Exhibition Commissioner. There is no falling off of visitors; nor will there be should the building be left open to the end of November, as some have proposed.

Bentinck Arm.—Sebastopol, a well-known Cariboo miner, has just come down from Cariboo *via* the Bentinck Arm Route, and gives a most favorable report of the trail. He was eight days from Fort Alexandria to the Slide, and three days to the mouth of the river—traveling very leisurely. He reports the trail to the Slide to be quite dry, and so good that he would undertake to bring a wagon through all the way by simply cutting down the trees. McDonald and two or three men struck across to Nootleo on a new trail, thus avoiding about 40 miles of the worst part of the road, including the Grand Slide. Sebastopol thinks that the distance from Fort Alexandria to the Slide is not more than one hundred and eighty miles. There is abundance of feed all along the route, and plenty of game and fish. The Indians along the route are quite peaceable, and appear to have plenty of money and clothes, got by packing. McDonald had taken up a ranch about twelve miles from Chilicotin crossing, and was building a house. Two Canadians had also taken up ranches at the crossing. There is plenty of fine prairie land in that vicinity, covered with tall, rich grass.

A new house is building at Nootleo, and goods are being stored there, and are to be taken up there in sleighs when the frost sets in. At the "Arm" a Frenchman is building a hotel.

Indian Troubles.—The party of miners engaged in prospecting the copper lead upon Queen Charlotte's Island were much pestered by the Indians before they received a visit from H. M. S. Hecate, being continually robbed of tools and other small articles. On Capt. Richards' threatening retribution if the stolen property was not returned, the thieves complied with the demand. No annoyance has since been experienced.

Arrival of the Enterprise—$250.000 in Gold Dust.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, bringing 125 passengers and upwards of a quarter of a million—$250,000—in gold dust. The passengers are nearly all returning miners, and appear to be well satisfied with their success, most of them being in exuberant spirits. None of Cunningham's party came down, but some of them are expected by the next steamer. The following is a summary of the latest Cariboo news:

Williams Creek.—About 200 men are still on Williams Creek, 50 or 60 of whom, who are tunnelling on the upper creek, will probably remain all winter; the remainder will work till prevented by the frost, which will set in in about a fortnight. There was about one foot of snow on the ground, and the weather was very cold.

Most of the holders of rich claims are on their way down with their treasure. Messrs. Jerdan and Dawson, of the Abbott Company, have come down, having sold out their interest; some of the partners, however, are still working. The claim has paid $25,000 to $30,000 to the share. Adams' claim has also paid extremely well; probably quite as much as Abbot's. Above the town, Dr. Bronse's and Wilson's claims have also paid very rich; Scott and Beaver took out a good deal of gold, but their expenses were very heavy. Some colored men struck rich diggings above Wilson's, late in September; our informant saw one-and-a-half ounces washed out of one pan of dirt. Still farther up Simmons and McPherson have secured very rich claims. The latter has been paying lately at the rate of 100 ounces per day. There are also a number of claims above which have produced very good prospects. A man named Travis had struck it very rich about the 25th of September, just at the close of the mining season. Below the cañon, on the flat, Billy Barker had struck a very rich claim. After sinking two shafts without finding anything, one of the partners drifted out 124 ounces in ten hours. Barker's strike created quite an excitement, all the land being at once claimed down to the swamp. Owing to the lateness of the season, only a few of these had struck anything—the Canadian and Welsh companies, however, and several others had very good prospects. The diggins on this part of the creek are from 40 to 60 feet deep, and much troubled by water.

Last Chance Creek.—Hurd & Co.'s Discovery claim has probably paid as well as any claim in Cariboo—the five partners have cleared about $20,000 each. Their claim paid from 50 to 175 ounces per day, and with very small expenses. The gold is of very good quality. Three or four other claims were paying good wages.

Lightning Creek.—Only a few claims are working on this creek; the California Co., the Dutch Co., and the Campbell Co., being almost the only ones doing anything. A company on the bank, opposite the Campbell claim, had sunk a shaft, and appeared to be doing well. Most of the claims below the town had stopped working. Two companies had very good prospects, but the lateness of the season prevented them from doing anything.

About 50 or 60 men are still at work on Antler Creek, and a few of the claims are doing well. Bailey, the sawmiller's claim pays 40 ounces per day to six hands. A few parties had provisions, and intended to winter there.

On Anderson Gulch some Cornishmen were making very good wages; a few men had also made wages on Chisholm Creek.

On Sugar Creek no big strikes had been made, the distance to the nearest trading post—25 miles—making it very difficult to obtain a supply of provisions. A few claims were paying ten or twelve dollars a day to the hand.

Fountain Company has not paid more than wages—the gold on this creek is mostly very fine, requiring quicksilver.

At Van Winkle or Lightning City, the houses were all closing, only one hotel being open.

At Cottonwood a large hotel and several stores had been built. The site is one of the finest in Cariboo, and the town is likely to become a place of considerable importance, as it will probably be the terminus of the various coast routes.

Additional Items from British Columbia.

The *British Columbian* says: "$100,000 in gold dust was assayed at the Government Assay Office, New Westminster, in September."

Ballou, the favorite Fraser River Expressman, has sold out to Dietz & Nelson, of Yale. A complimentary dinner was to be given to him at New Westminster.

His Excellency Gov. Douglas, arrived at the "Capital" of the other province on Friday last.

A colored man died between Ground Hog Lake and Van Winkle on September 29th—name not given.

Snow fell six inches deep on the same day at Williams Creek.

On September 25th all the claims in Cariboo were laid over till the 1st of June.

On Williams Creek 155 claims have paid expenses, which would average $2,000 each, making a total of $310,000, and about an equal amount has been cleared, making a grand total of $620,000 as the entire yield of that Creek for the season. The Adams claim alone paid $120,000 over all expenses. It is the impression that mining on this Creek will last for 15 or 20 years.

On Siwash Creek, near Yale, two companies of men are at work, making from $6 to $10 per day to the hand. Grub will not cost more than 75c. a day there.

Mr. Fisher, who was in Cariboo last year, was to sail from Liverpool in September on the ship Nazarine for British Columbia (New Westminster?) direct.

☞ A young lady in one of our "rural districts" was once escorted home from an evening party by a young man to whom she was not particularly partial. On taking his leave, he remarked: "I guess I'll come and see you again next Sunday night!"

"Well, Bill Smith," replied the lady, "you can come as a friend, but not as a feller."

Bill didn't go either way.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

City Improvements

The season is now approaching in which we must expect to meet with muddy roads and thoroughfares. We need not dwell much upon our last years experience of the great public inconvenience, caused by the want of a proper system of municipal administration, though late, we have now the machinery for applying the remedy. And it is high time that it were put in motion. In another month the weather will become so unsettled as to render out-door labor at intervals rather difficult. Now is the time to effect our local improvements not a day can we afford to lose. We are surprised however to find that notwithstanding the urgent necessity for active operations nothing has yet been done towards fixing the city grade. Whilst the City Council arepreparing their estimates, and devising means to raise funds, one can see nothing to prevent the city engineer from performing his duties at once, so that no time may be lost when the corporation are ready to let the contracts for works required to be done. We hope the Council will see that no further delay takes place in this matter. Let the engineer be directed to proceed at once to his duties of fixing the grade and collecting data. The absence of a regular grade is every day felt in the city by those who are desirous of making permanent improvements on their property, and is absolutely retarding the growth of the place. We have sidewalks to be laid, streets to be graded and drained, crossings to be made—enough, in fact, to keep those who are now idle and willing to labor employed for some time to come. The money must be made to circulate. The brilliant prospects before us will justify it. We need have no fear but that the increased value of property, the rapid growth of our trade, and the development of our mines, will render our means of meeting our expenditure quite sufficient. And why should there be any difficulty of obtaining funds immediately? Is not the Government equally interested with the Corporation in developing the growth of the city? Take away Victoria and what becomes of the Colony of Vancouver Island? Let it languish and decay, and what will support the Government. We have every right, therefore, to expect a harmonious co-operation between the Council and the Legislature. There is no necessity for any antagonism. It is to be hoped that the Government will extend all necessary assistance to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation. It is scarcely necessary at present for us to particularize the improvements required by the public. We cannot, however, help urging the speedy repair of the road to the Springs. A matter of such importance as that should be the first attended to—indeed we do not see much to prevent the Corporation having it done immediately.

Progress.

No one can take a walk through our city without being forcibly struck with the evident signs of progress that are everywhere displayed. Blocks that a few months ago presented nothing but ugly blanks, reminding one of a town on paper, are rapidly filling up with shops and dwellings, many of them of a permanent character, and of a style and size that would do credit to a much older city. To one who has come from any other town this side of San Francisco—from Portland, for instance, the contrast is most striking. For business, for improvements, and substantial progress, our Queen City reigns supreme on this northwestern coast. Sometimes one hears a croaker ask what it is that is to keep it up—what guarantee we have that it will be lasting? The very same questions were asked in years ago, as to San Francisco. In the cant phrase of the day, it was to be "played out" half-a-dozen times, but somehow or other it always managed to survive the evil prophecied of it, and continued daily to increase and thrive. We have no reason to expect other than a similar destiny for Victoria in future, and those who have had most acquaintance with the place are the firmest believers in its future progress and prosperity. Real estate exhibits a steady rise in value, whether for sale or for leasehold purposes. Merchants are settling amongst us; our trade is extending—our position as a great port of distribution becoming every day better known and appreciated. And now, that the extreme richness of our gold mines is proved to a demonstration, there is nothing to leave room for other than the greatest confidence in our future and present as a great commercial emporium.

All Alone.—We feel very lonely indeed. One by one the city cotemporaries of the Colonist have dropped out of existence. We have lived to write the epitaphs of them all. We present our readers this morning with a copy of the oldest and the only paper published in the colony—that is the Colonist. Our respectable cotemporary, the *Press*, however, changed hands yesterday, and the enterprising and sagacious proprietors decided to let it expire. But like Franklin's epitaph they intend that it shall appear again in a new dress with a new name "revised and improved" by themselves. It is really with a feeling of sadness that we see our cotemporaries one by one disappear from the field. The *Press* that expired with its issue last Sunday morning assisted in doing some good service for reform. Though occasionally we broke a lance with it, it was more in sorrow than in anger. The last service we can render it is to do what it did not do itself—note the time of its decease. Our readers have, however, the satisfactory assurance that the Colonist still lives—still lives in the hope of enjoying a green old age.

On Dit.—We hear it stated that the new proprietors of the *Press* intend to change the name of that sheet and issue a morning paper. They can't stand the *Press*-sure i

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

Brutal Assault.—Timothy Roberts, a tall, six foot colored teamster, was fined £5 yesterday in the police court for a brutal assault on a diminutive teamster—a German—in the employ of Mr. Williams. The two, who were each driving a team, nearly came into collision on Broderick's Wharf, and the white man upbraided his colored business rival for his carelessness The latter accordingly knocked the little fellow down, and kicked and beat him most unmercifully as he lay on the ground. Roberts claimed that the white man "cussed" him and called him nasty names, and told him that "in San Francisco niggers were not allowed to drive drays." The magistrate told Roberts that he ought to be very glad that he was allowed to do so here; if insulted, he should appeal to the court for redress. The magistrate said the assault was most brutal and cowardly, and, amid the plaudits of the spectators, Roberts was fined £5, or sent to prison for two months.

Committal of a Murderer.—Nicolas Barraco was brought from Nanaimo yesterday, in a boat belonging to the sloop Devastation, and committed to jail. He is charged with stabbing to death Nicolas Mulombie, at Nanaimo. about ten days ago. After the committal of the deed he fled to the woods, where he subsisted for five days on beans and was finally betrayed by an Indian whom he had hired to take him to the other side. Both the murderer and his victim were Italians.

From Cowichan.—The schooner Trader Captain John Costello, makes regular trips between Victoria and Cowichan. The settlers appear very well contented with their claims. Houses are going up in every direction, and lands are being cleared for crops next year. The Indians continue well disposed. Quartz, said to contain gold, has been found on an Island near Cowichan. The Trader has some of the rock aboard.

Marine Insurance.—A preliminary meeting was held yesterday in Music Hall by some of our principal merchants with the object of forming an Underwriters' Association. Nothing definite was arrived at; but the matter will not be dropped.

The "Tynemouth" Case.—Judgment was rendered yesterday in this case. Five pounds each was awarded Ward, Hudson, Hiffe, and Pritchard, and £1 14s. to Tellmore.

Dismissed.—The charge of larceny preferred by "Slapjack Johnny" against James Fitzgerald, was dismissed yesterday in the police court—complainant failing to appear.

Arrival.—The bark N. S. Perkins, consigned to St. Ours & Co., arrived yesterday from San Francisco.

☞ H. M. ship Devastation has gone from Nanaimo to New Wesminster with the Indian prisoners.

Monday, Oct. 20.

Mayer-Odell Case.—The Mayer-Odell assault case came again before the Police Court on Saturday morning. Mr. Courteney appeared for the plantiff, and stated that the matter had been compromised, and that his client did not wish to press the charge. His Honor Mr. Pemberton, doubted if the mattet *could* be compromised. He understood that a most grevious assault had been committed, and it was due to the public that the affair should be fully investigated. The court then adjourned for half an hour, while Mayers and Odell, who were absent were sent for, and to enable Mayers to procure another counsel in place of Mr. Drake, who was out of town.

Mr. McCreight appeared for Mayers, and hoped that the court would allow the compromise, but His Honor remarked that an outrage on society had been committed, and considered that the case should be gone on with.

Odell was accordingly put in the witness box, and stated that on the day in question he was walking on Government street and seeing a friend across the road, called out "halloo! is that you?" a moment after, he met Mayers who struck him on the side of the head and knocked him down, then pushed his knees into him breaking some of his ribs, also striking him in the face and kicking him.

Messrs. A. Wilson and E. B. Earle also witnessed the assault, the latter stating that he picked up a big stone and ran over to protect Odell, thinking that he would be killed.

For the defence, Messrs. Sutro and David and Gordon, at that time in the police force testified, that Odell had frequently insulted Mayers on the street, and had several times threatened to shoot him.

His Honor said that he thought a grevious and aggravated assault had been committed, and that he would refer the case to the court of Assizes. The bail was fixed at Mayers himself in £500, and two sureties £100 each.

The Songish Rancherie.—The rancherie on the Indian Reserve is being taken possession of by its former occupants. The Songish tribe, which, during the rage of the small-pox this summer, had gone "out of town" and formed a temporary settlement upon Trial Island, have determined upon passing the winter at Victoria. The site of the encampment has for the last few days presented a most animated appearance; canoes coming and going continually, and the work of rebuilding the lodges destroyed by the late fire progressing rapidly. The proximity of this tribe is not necessarily the cause of so much demoralization to the white population, and injury to the labor market, as resulted from the presence of the large number of Northern Indians, men and women, who were denizens of the town last winter.

Arrests.—On Saturday evening a man was arrested in the theatre, by Sergeant Blake, for throwing apples at the audience. Another was locked up by the same officer on a charge of supplying liquor to the Indians.

The Melancholy End of a Veteran of Waterloo.—Our readers may remember the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Thomas F. Campbell from the Hospital on the 25th of May last, in which institution he had been placed by the St. Andrew's Society, after being visited by a stroke of paralysis. Though partially recovered, the patient's mind was affected, and to this cause is attributed his untimely decease. Through the exertion of the members of the benevolent society above mentioned, the wanderer was traced into the woods in the rear of Mr. Cameron's seat known as Belemont, and situate on the other side of Esquimalt harbor, but no further information was obtained as to his probable fate. One of Mr. Cameron's men, while out hunting last Friday, came upon some remains that have since been identified as those of the poor old man, from certain articles that he usually carried on his person being also found upon the spot. On information of the circumstance being brought to town, Messrs. Muir, Clink, and Stenhouse started for the locality, and brought the bones—of which but one-third were found—(the remainder are supposed to have been devoured by the wolves) in for interment. Deceased was one of the heroes of Waterloo, at which engagement he fought with his regiment, the 42d Highlanders. An inquest will be held to-day, and the remains interred at 3 p. m., under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society.

A Row.—A general "scrimmage" took place last evening at the Indian landing, between several fishermen and a number of Siwashes. The combatants, in accordance with their amphibious natures, carried on their battle among the mud and filth of that sweet locality, and splashed and floundered about, to the intense delight of a crowd of two or three hundred miners who had assembled. The bellicose aquatics were seperated by their friends before the appearance of the police.

Comax Colony.—The schooner Carolena sailed on Saturday for Courtnay River, Comax, with over twenty settlers—men, women and children. They seemed well supplied with tools, farming implements—everything, in short, requisite to make a good beginning in the new district. Goods were also sent up for a small trading post. On her way out of the harbor the Carolena got on a rock near Hospital Point, and there she stuck till yesterday, when she got off and took her departure.

The Royal Hospital.—There are now 29 patients in this building, though 20 is the number that can nominally be accommodated. White, the unfortunate man rescued from the clutches of Indians by H. M. S. Devastation, was on Saturday conveyed to the Hospital by the naval authorities. He was, however, refused admittance by Mr. Seeley, the Superintendent, as he was unprovided with an order. He was accordingly taken back to the ship.

Encouraging.—The attention of bystanders on the arrival of the Enterprise on last Saturday evening was attracted by the sight of a mule packed with gold. The treasure belonged to Adams' company, and was carried in two small saddle-bags, together containing over 200lbs. weight of the precious metal.

☞ The ship Lockett, from Nanaimo, coal laden, bound to San Francisco, arrived outside yesterday morning, and anchored in Royal Bay.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Police Court.

The Police Court opened yesterday at 11:20 a. m.

Henry Clayton Bradley was charged by the proprietor of the Globe Hotel with disorderly conduct, knocking at his house at an untimely hour, and breaking the frame of the door. He had been ejected from the house by a Policeman during Saturday evening, and was given into custody on the above charges between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. Bound over in the sum of £10 to be of good behavior for three months.

Henry Atkins, arrested on Saturday evening by Sergeant Blake, for throwing apples at the audience in the Theatre, and afterwards liberated on bail, forfeited his recognizance of £5 by failing to appear in Court.

Henry Russell, the ex-hussar, was fined 5s. again for having been drunk and disorderly, with an intimation from the Bench that the next time he appeared in the dock he might probably be treated as a vagrant.

John Rogers and John Gracy were charged by Officer DeCecil with fighting, on Sunday evening, he having arrested him in the act. The former said that he was drinking in a saloon with some friends when he was insulted, and after resenting the offence, was attacked without cause by the other prisoner, with whom he was struggling when taken into custody.

Dr. Black was called, and stated that he had entered the saloon with Mr. Rogers, when a stranger asked him (Rogers) to take a drink, and on his declining threw a glass of beer in his face. Rogers promptly knocked the aggressor down, when the prisoner, Gracey, took the matter up and assaulted him.

A charge of assault was entered against Gracey, who pleaded guilty and was fined fifty shillings.

Wm. Davis, given into custody by Mr. Solomon for destroying a screen and breaking a window in his saloon, failed to appear. He was fined £5, the amount of his bail, of which £2 6s is to go to the complainant in restitution.

James Marquis appeared in answer to a summons charging him with riding over the James Bay bridge at a pace faster than a walk. The Superintendent of Police stated that he had observed the defendant canter across the bridge. The offence was admitted, the defendant urging in extenuation that he was ignorant of the prohibitory regulation and that no notice-board was erected at the end of the bridge upon which he entered. Ordered to pay costs of summons.

Three persons arrested for drunkenness forfeited their bail by failing to appear, by which the colony is $15 the richer.

Summary Court.—Before his Honor Chief Justice Cameron.—The following important cases yesterday were postponed until Monday next, owing to the illness of Mr. Bishop: Eppner & Nadorff *vs.* Marks; an action for the recovery of damages laid at £50, for an alleged assault; Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, for the plaintiffs; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, are employed in this case. Parker *vs.* Simple, a suit for damages caused by injury to a buggy hired by the defendant. Mr. Bishop will appear for the plaintiff, Mr. Park for the defendant. A number of minor suits for the recovery of debts of various amounts were summarily adjudicated. The only case of importance was a suit brought by Edward Dillon against A. J. Brunn, for carpenter work done in his store, (this is the dispute which led to Mr. Dillon being illegally arrested about a week since.) Mr. Courtnay appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Dennes for the defendant. After witnesses had been called upon both sides, the examination occupying about three hours, His Honor made an order in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the bill, with costs.

Installation.—Last evening Vancouver Lodge No. 421, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, working under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was duly installed, at Masonic Hall, by Past Master J. W. Powell, assisted by Past Masters M. W. Pruyn and R. Burnaby. Quite a large number of the brethren were present. Vancouver Lodge is the second Lodge organized in this city, and the first Lodge working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The office-bearers are: W. Jeffray, R. W. M.; D. Cameron, (Chief Justice) W. D. M.; R. T. Smith, W. S. M.; S. Goldstone, W. S. W.; John Cain, W. S. W.; J. P. Couch, Treasurer; J. R. Stewart, Secretary; T. S. Allatt, J. D.; A. Scorgie, I. G.; R. J. McDonnell, Tyler.

Selling Liquor to Indians.—Joseph Phillips was charged by Sergeant Blake with the above offence, yesterday morning, in the Police Court. The officer had seen the prisoner, about eight o'clock on the previous evening, carry into his house, on Government street, a keg concealed in a bag, the shaking of the contents of which betrayed the presence of the fluid. Soon after an Indian emerged with the package, which proved to contain spirits. Sergeant Blake's evidence was fully corroborated by that of officer Crowley, and a squaw who was present at the time the liquor was sold. The prisoner pleading "not guilty," was convicted and sentenced to a fine of £20; in default, three months imprisonment with hard labor.

Inquest.—A coroner's inquest was held over the remains of the unfortunate piper, Campbell, yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Boomerang Inn. A verdict of "found dead" was returned. Several of the jury made severe strictures on the state of the Hospital, by which an insane patient was thus allowed to wander away unnoticed. They, however, totally exonipated Mr. Seely from any blame in the matter.

Suit for Wages.—The case of P. McFarlane *vs.* James Welsh, postponed on account of the accident received by Mr. Bishop, came up in the Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Pearkes, who appeared for the defence, stated that he had no wish to take advantage of the absence of the counsel on the other side, who, he was well aware, could not appear. Mr. Pemberton said that he would dismiss the case, as neither plaintiff nor counsel answered to the call, but if application were hereafter made, he might, perhaps, issue a fresh summons.

☞ The steamer "Tynemouth" sailed for San Francisco yesterday at noon, with twenty-five cabin and one hundred and fifty steerage passengers. She also took down $40,000 in gold dust, shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ Considerable improvements are about to be made on the Esquimalt road. Upwards of one hundred and fifty workmen will be employed for at least two months, which will provide occupation for a number of unemployed men.

Body Found.—Information was brought to the police office, last night, of a body sewed up in a mattrass, having been discovered upon the beach near Ogden Point. Officer Crowley has received instructions to investigate the truth of the report this morning.

☞ The remains of the late Mr. T. F. Campbell were followed to the grave, yesterday afternoon, by the members of the St. Andrews Society and other friends of the deceased.

Enterprise.—Captain Moore, of the steamboat Flying Dutchman, intends to put engines in the barge John W. Moore and send her to Stickeen river in February.

☞ The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., carrying a few passengers and about 40 tons of freight.

From Barclay Sound.—The steam-tug Diana arrived on Sunday at 11 o'clock, p. m., in nineteen hours. The ships Granger and Somass are loading with spars for London and Batavia respectively, and the bark Kathleen with lumber for Honolulu. The schooner Alberni is on the way from the mill to Victoria with a load of lumber. The schooner Meg Merrilies is dismantled and under repair. Operations upon the copper lead have been temporarily suspended. Near the surface the vein was only six inches wide, but as the miners got down they found it extended to two feet.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin, after a bloody battle, "and what did you do to help gain the victory?"

"Do!" replied Pat; "may it plaze yer honor, I walked boldly to wun of the inimy and cut off his fut."

"Cut off his foot! and why did you not cut off his head?"

"Ah, faith, that was off already!"

Latest from Stickeen.

The schooner Rebecca, Capt. McAlmond, arrived on Sunday morning from the mouth of Stickeen, with 40 passengers, returned miners, making the down trip, touching at Fort Simpson and Queen Charlotte's Island, in twelve days.

On the voyage up a very disastrous event occurred. It was on the night of September 20th, near the head of Bentinck Arm, that Mr. Wigham, Superintendent of the Queen Charlotte Copper Mines, and at the time on the way there, was taking a lunar observation. He had taken one, but made some error, and was taking another, when the main boom struck him and knocked him overboard. A boat was lowered at once; but he was not saved. It is supposed that he sunk at once as he was no swimmer. Capt. McAlmond offered $50 reward for the recovery of the body. Mr. Wigham was a native of England; came here about ten months ago from Mexico, where he had been engaged in superintending silver mines; and had just been engaged by the Queen Charlotte Copper Company to manage their mine. He leaves an interesting family in this city to mourn his loss.

At Carpenter's Bar, Bill Carpenter's claim, working three rockers, was paying $50 per day to the rocker. There had been fourteen claims on the bar; but eight or nine men will winter there. On Fiddler's Bar, about the same number will winter. Choquette will winter at Buck's Bar, eight miles above Carpenter's Bar. At Shakesville some storekeepers and a few miners will remain. There are seven or eight log stores at that place. The miners contemplate bringing on a ditch to wash the surface and ground sluice the bench above Shakesville. If a ditch could be brought on to Fiddler's Bar it would pay well, as excellent prospects can be had. In all there will be about 5 or 60 persons winter on the Stickeen this year.

The highest water this year in the river was on the 16th and 17th of June. Rain first fell up the river on Sept. 21st.

Sixty or a hundred miners and traders remain at the mouth of the Stickeen. There were eight at Fort Simpson. All expect to return.

The Amelia, Hamley, Ino, and Grace Darling, were expected to leave soon on the down trip. Some storekeepers were to leave in canoes on trading trips, the same day the Rebecca left.

From $5000 to $6000 came down on the Rebecca. Some of the miners speak in the highest terms of the diggings; others not so friendly. Some coarse gold got high up came down. One man came back with $300 in dust; and he says he has a good claim on Fiddlers Bar, and will return.

The Labouchere may be expected back in a fortnight.

Mr. Poole, Manager of the Queen Charlotte Copper Mines, came down, and reports that he thinks they have struck the new vein, which promises well.

The following epitaph is put up over the grave of the German, Rhoda, who was drowned some time ago in Big Cañon, Stickeen: "The Body of a White man here lies. Found Sept. 10th, 1862, and buried by E. E. Ashe, R. A. Brown, M. Lumby, I. Cor's 15–22. For our address apply to Robt. Ker, Esq., Victoria."

Additional from Stickeen.

Mr. Blenkinsop, a trader at Shakesville, says that it is the intention of several parties there to sluice off the large bar or flat in the river at that place. It is expected that it will pay well. He thinks that the prospects of the Stickeen country for the next year are very fair; all the miners agreeing in the statement that gold is to be found everywhere, but not everywhere in paying quantities.

Several accidents have occurred among packers going up the river, but fortunately without any fatal results. The cause of Dr. Davis and party being capsized was, that while they were endeavoring to tow it round the trunk of a tree which projected into the stream, the boat upset and they lost all their provisions, and one man narrowly escaped with his life.

A party of seven miners tried to ascend the Big Cañon in a boat, but after getting up about 25 miles the boat was upset and badly smashed; a canoe was also upset at the same place—the occupants getting safely to shore, but losing all their stuff.

A miner had started up the north fork overland, with about three days' "grub," and had not since been heard of. He had been absent three weeks, and it was feared that he had perished.

The small-pox was raging among the Indians at the mouth of the river—six or seven dying daily.

A "big Indian," named Snooks, entered the store of Hart & Co., at the mouth of the river, and forcibly carried off a keg of rum and a quantity of other goods. The Indians, however, are in general very peaceable both on the river and along the coast—the presence of the "Devastation" in their vicinity having had a very salutary effect.

Whipping Men by "Contract."—A laughable story is told at the expense of three Victorians who travelled through the Cariboo country last summer "jumping" claims whenever they thought they could make a few dollars by the operation. Among other creeks they visited Antler, the miners of which had heard of their tricks elsewhere and had prepared themselves for their advent. A contract was made with a brawny son of Erin to "clane thim all out" for the sum of $20, and the very next morning after their arrival Pat went to work on their carcases, administering so sound a thrashing to each that they were glad to shoulder their blankets and cross the old Bald Mountain in a hurry. There was no more "jumping" by that party of three during the remainder of the season.

Rowing Match.—When H. M. S. Hecate was at Alberni last Wednesday, a conversation about rowing, between Capt. Richards, R. N., and Naunton of the Somass, led to a match for $20 being arranged between the vessels. The boats specified were each five-oared whaleboats—distance two miles. The contest resulted in the victory of the Somass.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

When Lawyers Differ Who Shall Agree?

Truly our City Council are to be pitied. No poor mortals ambitious of municipal honors and glory have ever had so hard a time of it as the unfortunate seven who are supposed to control the destinies of Victoria. Bulwer's readers never looked with a tithe of the eagerness for the solution of his novel, "What will he do with it?" that our public awaits the development of the City Charter question. "What will they do with it?" is the query now asked in regard to that document. Every day seems to bring us no nearer to a satisfactory termination of the trouble that has arisen from Mr. Cary's clumsy workmanship. A couple of weeks ago the opinion of Messrs. Ring and McCreight was asked by the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the City Council's power under the Act of Incorporation. We published their answers to the questions asked of them at that time. Since that Mr. Cary has been asked what he thought of the matter. What could be expected from him? Did any one ever accuse Mr. Cary of possessing the magnanimity when he was in the wrong to make any acknowledgement of it? Oh no; that is a quality which would not pay in this fast age. And Mr. Cary is not so verdant as to play a losing game. His superiority must be maintained at all hazards. No legislative incompetency could he acknowledge. If another lawyer declared his work to be black, he must prove it to be white. If Messrs. Ring and McCreight gave it as their opinion that the City Council had little or no powers for all practical purposes, the Attorney General has no hesitation in declaring in effect that their authority is next to supreme, which are we to believe?

Notwithstanding the air of overweening confidence which pervades the opinion of the Attorney General, given in reply to questions asked of him concerning the powers of the City Council and published in our yesterday's issue, we cannot see that he has placed the matter in any better position than it was before. In his anxiety to prove his work good he displays too much of that ambition that overleaps itself. Instead of our having a Council with the powers incidental to ordinary corporations of that character, Mr. Cary, in his answers, would lead us to believe that we have a House of Assembly and Legislative Council combined. According to him the Council may pass by-laws which, unless disallowed within seven days from the date of publication, have as much the force of law as any Act of Parliament passed by the Commons and Lords and assented to by the Crown; that is in effect, that the Governor and the Mayor and Council have a legislative power deputed to them. And further, Mr. Cary says "there is no power in the Colony which *dare* interfere with the action of the Council in the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon it by a *by-law* duly passed and not disallowed." Was this intended as a threat? Does Mr. Cary seek to prevent our Courts of Justice from picking his handiwork to pieces? Is the Attorney General the superior of the Chief Justice, that he presumes to speak thus dictatorially? We confess such language as we have just repeated smacks a little autocratic to our ears. If, as the Attorney General would have us believe, "such by-laws are to be administered from the tribunals of justice without question," what is to hinder the grossest abuse of municipal power? What is to prevent our being ruled by seven petty tyrants by the consent of the Governor? The tribunals of justice are not to call their laws in question; no matter how absurd, how contrary to the principles of justice they may be. The suspension of Habeas Corpus by Abraham Lincoln was only a fly bite compared with the arbitrary power that might, according to Mr. Cary's teaching, be exercised by our Council. And why? Simply because "any other doctrine would rest in the judicial functionaries a power of overruling the assent of the Crown, which is absurd." But Mr. Cary proceeds to fortify his doctrine by referring to the parliamentary enactments of other countries. "Were it at all necessary," says he, "a hundred instances of authorization equally large might be shown in the statute books of England and Canada." Why, we ask, does he not give us an example of them. As far as our experience in municipal matters goes, we would say that the Act of Incorporation is a perfect anomaly in the way of municipal charters. It's something "original." After all, why should we take Mr. Cary's opinion of the Act to be the only true one? Are all others wrong; and is he right? Does the opinion of Messrs. Ring and McCreight go for naught when placed against that of the favorite pupil of Sir Hugh Cairns? They say the City Council have no power to assess trades and liquor licenses. Mr. Cary says they have full authority to do it unless the by-law be disallowed. On one hand it is contended that it is questionable whether the Council have power to borrow money, and on the other it is said they have ample authority to do so. But why go any further? Have we not seen enough to convince us of the shameful manner in which the people of this city have been used in this matter by one who was supposed to look after their interest. Nothing was easier than to give such an Act of Incorporation that would be the subject of no dispute. Whether from incompetence or design, it seems, to judge by the results, that we have not received it. Even Mr. Cary, though he may seek to conceal it, evidently sees the necessity of a little legislative patching to cover up the nakedness of his pet charter. Had he he done his duty, we need not have come to that. The City might have been spared the vexations delays which have already been created.

UP.—The schooner Tolo and brig E. W. Seyburn, are up for this port at San Francisco.

☞ An hotel is in process of construction at Port Angelos, W. T., by a New Brunswick man.

☞ The Indians in the vicinity of Barchly Sound have lots of dogfish oil for sale. The "catch" this year has proved very heavy.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson!

War dates to October 2d.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, with later news from the seat of war, received overland, arrived Tuesday morning. We are indebted to Purser Finch for files of late papers, from which we make the following summary of news:

San Francisco News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Attorney General Pixley has written an opinion on the subject of U. S. Legal Tender Notes. He argues that the War Department, and not the Courts, is the tribunal to determine the legality of the notes. Government may put down the Courts and declare martial law. The paper currency is a necessity of war. Congress will revoke all bank charters, and suppress the issue of all paper money except from the Treasury of the United States. The attempt to lessen the value of Government paper is treason.

Some employees of the Gas Company are to be prosecuted for attempting to remove a meter from a cigar shop, the proprietor having insisted on paying his gas bill in Treasury notes.

The Stamp Act goes into operation on Wednesday, but no stamps have been received in this State. All transactions in the nature of contracts and conveyences will have to be suspended until the stamps arrive.

Hiram Clark, of the firm of Abernethy, Clark & Co., and George Abernothy & Co., extensive lumber dealers, filed his petition in insolvency to-day. Debts and liabilities over $140,000; available assets, $20,000.

In New York gold has advanced to 22 per cent. premium, with upward tendency.

The earthquake at 2 o'clock a. m. was the severest shock felt here since February, 1856.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 1.—H. Heighe, for many years in the employ of the banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., having especial charge of the transactions of the bank with the United States Branch Mint, committed suicide last night by blowing his brains out with a pistol, at the house of R. D. Bleuvelt, where he lodged. The fact was discovered this morning. He had placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth The head is frightfully shattered. The deceased was aged 27 years, and a native of Maryland. It is said that his accounts are all right, so far as examined.

The Sonora carried sixty passengers, $754,795 to New York, $438,778 to England, and $10,000 to Panama.

There is considerable movement in the rice market, consequent upon the loss of the four ships in Chinese waters. Sales at auction of 5000 at 4½ cents.

Important from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The ship Lotus, 47 days from Hongkong, arrived last night with dates to August 10 On the 17th July a terrific typhoon swept over Hongkong, Maco, Canton, and Whampoa, destroying 50,000 persons. Canton was the centre of the typhoon. Every vessel on the river was destroyed, including the Imperial fleet, sixty war vessels, and an immense number of transports for soldiers. In the harbor of Maco 100 oil, sugar, and other boats were destroyed. The American ships John Bell and Washington were blown ashore. The typhoon lasted 8 hours. It is unprecedented in the recollection of the Chinese.

At Yeddo, Japan, an attack was made on the British Legation by natives. The British guards were killed. The intention, it is supposed, was to intimidate the foreign ministers, and make them leave. H. M. S. Reward has gone to Yeddo to protect the foreign ambassadors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Rumors at Washington say the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting laborers, white and black, to settle there. They are to have ample protection from the army and navy, Florida is to be reduced to a territorial condition. The movement is said to be preliminary to the policy to be adopted hereafter with the other Southern States.

A report from Apalachicola says two rebel ironclad gunboats are nearly ready for service there.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch has a rumor that Seward is about to resign the portfolio of the State Department to Edward Everett.

New Orleans advices give an order by General Butler, requiring foreign residents in that Department to report to the Provost Marshal. The order says that in the course of ten days it might become necessary to distinguish disloyal from loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners. He threatened to punish simulated claims to foreign allegiance with the utmost severity.

The *Times* has news from Winchester to Wednesday, 24th. A large force of rebels were there, much demoralized and suffering for want of food. All the negroes in the neighborhood had been impressed to work at the fortifications. The rebels apprehensive that their communications and supplies would be cut off by a movement from Washington on Leesburg. All public buildings and a number of private dwellings in Winchester were used as military stores.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 29th.—300 Sioux, under Little Crow, were attacked by Colonel Sibley's command, Sept. 23d. The battle lasted two hours. The result was defeat of the Indians, with loss of 30 killed; and a large number wounded. Four whites killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The Washington *Star* of last evening says that Gen. Sumner occupied Bolivar Heights, Va. Gen. Williams, late of Banks' corps, occupied Maryland Hights. Burnsides' artillery forded the river at Harper's Ferry, on Friday. It was thought that his infantry would cross on a new pontoon bridge to-day.

Federal troops were massed near Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Rousseau is after Bragg. 200,000 Federals are between Nashville and Louisville.

A bill passed the Confederate Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coin of the denomination of 5, 10 and 25 cents, to the amount of $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th.—the following official report has been received by Gen. Halleck:

At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,860 wounded, and 76 missing. At Antietam our killed numbered 2,610; wounded, 9,415; missing, 1,044. The loss of rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were on the field than our own, it is not unreasonable to suppose their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500 in that fight, the total number of rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded, 13,700. As nearly as can be determined, the number of prisoners taken by our troops, in the two battles, was at least 5,000; of these 1,200 were wounded. This makes the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,500. It may be safely concluded that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops from the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until they were driven back into Virginia. We have not lost a single gun or color.

We captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, besides 29 colors and one signal flag.

On the battle field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of pursuit from that point.

McCLELLAN.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Harper's Ferry is now hold in large force by our troops and is evidently regarded as an important point.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—It is rumored that the existing quietude in the army is on account of Commissioners on the way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms of peace, something like the loyal States to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, the Cotton States to have a Congress of their own to regulate domestic affairs only. In all other things to be again as one separate people for defensive and offensive operations against other countries. To be in unity in matters of postage and revenue service the same as heretofore. They pledge themselves to return all government property as they found it. In addition, to be represented in our Congress according to their white population.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The rumor that rebel Commissioners are on the way from Richmond to treat for peace is probably sensational, and was telegraphed by mistake.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap two weeks ago, and is supposed to be marching north-easterly towards Portsmouth, Ohio. He brought away all his stores and blocked up the Gap, so as to render it impassable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—27,000 troops have left the city, but their destination is not stated. A Washington letter doubts the rumor about Lee making a serious movement. Says 20,000 troops left Washington last night in one direction and another body in another direction.

The *Star* says it is generally believed here that Jeff Davis is about to send 50,000 troops on forced marches across the mountains to Wheeling, thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati—then forming a junction with Bragg and Kerby Smith in Kentucky.

The *Star* intimates Heintzelman is in a position to intercept a movement of the rebel army towards Richmond.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—A gentleman from the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, reports a great conflagration in that city on Friday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is several hundred thousand dollars.

The residents of Virginia, near Washington, are starving.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—A fight is reported to have taken place at Cassville, Mo, on the 21st, between a hundred rebels and a company of the 1st Arkansas cavalry, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, with loss of 15 killed and 19 taken prisoners. Our troops captured 20 horses and a number of guns. Our loss only one killed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Rebels last night captured Augusta, Ky., 40 miles above this city. After robbing several houses they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The news of Pope's reverse was the theme of universal comment in England. The intelligence was regarded as most disastrous for the North. The *Times* argues that the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin, and believes such terms might be safely used, when it is no longer safe to execute the functions of government in the capital.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The rebel troops in Kentucky number 78,000. Buell's army is moving towards the interior of the State in several columns. Heavy skirmishing was going on.

The rebel steamer Nashville is blockaded in Ogoeher River, S. C. The rebel ram is nearly completed at Savannah, Ga.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-day says: General Pleasonton crossed the Potomac at Shepards-town this morning with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back. He came up with them near Shepardstown and drove them towards Martinsburg from which place they were soon shelled by our artillery. The loss is small. It is believed that there are very few rebels at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between there and Underwood.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The statement that Sigel has resigned or is about to do so is denounced as a mischievous falsehood.

In Louisiana guerrillas are very troublesome.

18,000 patients are in hospital at Washington.

Appearances seem to indicate a battle at Boliver, Tennessee, before long. Gen. Grant's headquarters having been removed to Jackson.

Gen. Butler has organized two companies of negroes at New Orleans.

Eli Thayer has been appointed military Governor of Florida in order that he may carry out his colonization scheme.

The rebels are devastating the track of the Mulhave and Ohio railroad.

An attack on Mobile by Federal gunboats shortly expected. The gunboats are rendessousing at Pensacola.

D D. Porter, of the Navy, has been appointed to the command of all the naval forces on the Mississippi river

All is quiet at Helona, Arkansas. Some of ls rebel papers claim the victory of the late battle of Inca, Tenn. Other papers, blame Breckenridge for their defeat.

The army corps of Sigel has been largely reinforced within a fortnight.

Union prisoners, paroled at Harper's Ferry will be sent to Gen. Pope to fight the Indians.

Arrival of the Pacific.

BATTLE AT CORINTH, MISS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—A Cairo dispatch, received at 10 o'clock to-night, says that a terrible battle was raging in the vicinity of Corinth, Miss.; commenced yesterday morning, and raged without cessation until 3 o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the last report from Bethel Station, 20 miles this side of Corinth. At that hour cannonading was distinctly heard. We can get no particulars to-night, as railroad and telegraph connection is cut off at Bethel.

On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosekrans' right; Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached Corinth House, near Centretown. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Van Dorn led the column over an abattis on our left, and within 50 yards of the ditch, exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister. They were driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. The battle lasted till 11:30, when they retreated towards Hatchie. The number killed and wounded on either side is not known. The rebel loss is reported to be much larger than our own.

We have taken between 700 and 1000 prisoners, not including wounded. Gen. Hackleman was killed, Gen. Ogelsby dangerously wounded, and Cols. Smith, Mower, and Gilbert, wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The following is official:

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5—The rebels yesterday under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth, with great slaughter. The enemy is in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Rosekrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, especially in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday. Rosekrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning. Should they attempt to move towards Bolivar they will be followed to that place.

Gen. Hurlburt is on Hatchie with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and there is no doubt, with the pursuing column.

A second despatch, of the same date, says that Gen. Ord, who followed Hurlburt, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from the despatch, and drove them across the stream and got possession of the heights, taking 2 batteries and 200 prisoners. A large portion of Rosekran's force was at Chevalle.

At this distance everything looks favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy can escape without losing everything except small arms.

Both despatches are signed by Gen. Grant.

CAIRO, Oct. 5.—There is glorious news this morning from Corinth. The rebels have been routed and are retreating. Their loss is very heavy. Ours also is great.

Gen. Dodge telegraphs from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

Price, Van Dorn and Lovell are in command of the rebels. They number 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Portsmouth, Ohio, says John Morgan [rebel] with 1000 men yesterday attacked the Carter county Home Guards, near Olive Hill. After several hours severe skirmishing the rebels were repulsed; 20 of them were killed. Morgan retreated towards Licking river, burning 35 houses on the way. He returned last night towards Olive Hill, but the Union troops had been reinforced.

The Southern papers represent yellow fever as raging fearfully in Galveston, Texas.

Bragg has issued a proclamation threatening an immediate and vigorous enforcement of the Conscription act in all parts of Kentucky under the control of the rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A private letter from an officer in Garibaldi's army, tenders the services of from 4,000 to 5,000 veteran soldiers, already equipped, and 200 officers, to fight for the Union, and asks the State of New York to engage them.

Additional News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st, speaking of Lincoln's proclamation as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Confederate States, says: "It is a dash of the pen to destroy $400,000,000 of our property, and is a bid for slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance that the whole military and naval power of the United States will aid it." It speaks of the cruelty of the Administration, and says that Butler is a saint compared with his master. "Our military operations," says the *Whig*, "henceforth will assume a very grave character. We find that the new programme will necessarily destroy all chance of terms between us and the United States. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for magnitude and character in its operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for a tremendous shock. The enemy is making great preparations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. If we don't we are lost." The *Whig* says the movements of Lee and Jackson were towards Warrenton on Saturday.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—A military order was issued to-day suspending drills of the city military organizations until further orders.

A correspondent from Gen. Morgan's army at Greenupsburg, Ky., says his retreat was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During the march northward, he was constantly harrassed by the rebel cavalry. On one occasion he marched 14 hours per day, and for three successive days the troops had no water except what they could find in stagnant pools. Notwithstanding their hardships the troops are in fine health. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 32 pounders, too heavy for transportation. The trunions of these were knocked off before they were abandoned.

Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, has ordered all the citizens, male and female, above the age of 18, to take the oath of allegiance before October 1st, on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property. A number of guerrillas from the country above, on the right bank of the river, came down to the city on the 22d and surrendered themselves.

Dispatches in Brief.

Gen. Butler has restored civil law at New Orleans.

The President visited the different corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was enthusiastically received.

The rebels have been driven out of Bardstown, Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The Richmond *Whig* of the 30th contains the report of the proceedings of the rebel Senate on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. A resolution was offered declaring that the proclamation is leveled against certain Confederate States, and is such a gross violation of the usages of civilised warfare, such an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to atrocious, servile war, therefore it should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President are best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution. Speeches were made by several members in favor of raising the black flag, and proclaiming the war one of extermination to all the invaders of the Southern soil. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen. Lorencez, commander of the French forces in Mexico, is published. It approves his conduct, and says that the national honor is involved, and that he will be sustained by all the resources that he desires. He also approves the action of Lorencez in the protection extended to Almonte, and says that it is contrary to his (Napoleon's) intention to impose any Government whatever on the Mexican people. He says they can freely choose any form they prefer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.—The flag of truce boat, from Aiken's Landing, brought about a dozen passengers, one of whom reports that the rebel Congress had resolved that in all future actions the President order the black flag to be raised, and to exterminate the Federals without quarter to any one.

The English iron-clad steamer Sunbeam, from Liverpool, was captured while attempting to enter Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo was valued at $250,000 and consisted of brandy, gunpowder, etc.

It is said that Lee's army is in full retreat upon Richmond.

The rebels are evacuating Frankfort, Ky.

A bill had been introduced in the rebel Congress to provide against foreign counterfeiting of Treasury notes. The bill provides that if such notes are introduced by officers and soldiers and others of the United States, the offenders shall suffer death.

A joint resolution was adopted in the Virginia Legislature which provides that no person shall be tried or imprisoned for killing any person who in any way aids or gives effect to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of Lincoln emancipating the slaves.

Gold in New York 23¾ per cent.

Buell's army has had heavy skirmishing near Louisville.

A telegram from Washington says the British steamer Lloyds, that ran the blockade at Charleston on the night of the 19th, arrived in Liverpool with 1800 bales of cotton.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 30th September, learns from a gentleman direct from Fort Abercrombie, that the garrison had been reinforced by 300 men. They arrived none too soon, as the fort was almost entirely surrounded by Indians in great numbers.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* records several rumors connected with the President's visit to McClellan; among others that he intends to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty—indicating Burnside as the person.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Gen. Hooker has so far recovered that he is ready to resume his command whenever ordered.

Gen. Harney is said to be assigned to the command in the West.

Beauregard, on the 24th of September, officially announced his assumption of the command of the District of South Carolina and Georgia.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the rebel losses at the Manassas battles do not exceed 5000, and the losses in the engagements in Maryland from 5000 to 7000.

European Intelligence.

CAPE RACE, October 3—There has been serious rioting in Belfast, Ireland, but no loss of life.

Garibaldi continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many weeks before he can be stated to be convalescent. An amnesty to him and followers is again rumored.

It is stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government—that a foreign trading vessel, not carrying contraband cargoes, must have permits to enter ports of the United States—is held by France to be wholly inadmissable.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche, at New Orleans.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the U. S. Consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North, on regaining his health and liberty.

The London *Times* thinks that Pope's reverses has restored liberty of speech in the North, and, apparently, almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The London *Post* that a strange and unlooked for *coup d' etat* may terminate the war, and says a man of ordinary firmness may establish on the ruins of the Union a new Republic, and thinks, in that event, if Jeff Davis assumes the Presidency, the Union North will accept him, in order to preserve unity.

The news of McClellan's victory over Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool.

The London *Times* of the 25th editorially remarks: After his recent defeat it is not impossible we may see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic, in the assumed character of America, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free.

The London *Morning Post* remarks that, to be consistent, Garibaldi should go to the other side, with the nine millions fighting for the right to govern themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove Gen. Pope's incompetency from his reports.

Le Franc, a French paper, asserts that a majority of the Cabinet of Juarez decided on proposing terms of capitulation to Gen. Forey, and the surrender of the cities of Mexico and Puebla to the French.

Bourse animated and firm.

News from the French cotton districts describes the suffering as dreadful. The distress at Mulhouse exceeds anything in Lancashire.

Canton (China) dates to August 10th report Canton and Macao having been visited by a violent typhoon, causing immense damage to property. 40,000 lives are reported lost.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde have been sold to the Confederates.

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says that a large iron ram is being constructed on the Mersey [for the rebels] without any attempt at concealment.

From Mexico.

The latest intelligence from Mexico we find in the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 9th inst. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 16th of August.

General Lorencez was still entrenched at Orizaba, where with 2000 men he might resist the entire Mexican force; he had 5000 men, and reinforcements were daily expected from France. The troops were healthy. Communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz was difficult, owing to the guerillas who only live by plunder and assassination. Yellow fever prevailed at Vera Cruz, and of 500 men in garrison one half were laid up. On board the fleet at Sacrificios the same sickness prevailed. The frigate Amazona lost all her crew, and the crew of the Messene was beginning to suffer. Three thousand Zouaves were daily expected at Vera Crus, who were to be employed in conveying stores and munitions of war to the interior. The 99th regiment of the line, whilst convoying 100 wagons were attacked by guerrillas, but signally routed them. Captain de Cassez, aid-de-camp to General Lorencez, goes home with five standards taken from the enemy, to present them to the Emperor.

"First Express for all the Australian Colonies."

EDITOR COLONIST;—I was rather surprised to see the above advertised in this morning's paper, per ship Humboldt, for Melbourne. It is a well known fact to those who have resided in Melbourne that the postal arrangements of that city are second to none in the British possessions, and BY LAW no infringement thereof, nor opposition thereto is in any way permitted, even though the postage stamps of that Colony may be affixed. I well remember of Cobb & Co., an American firm, being fined not less than five pounds (£5) for each letter, for carrying letters for pay, *though on each there was a proper stamp.* Parties sending letters to that Colony need be under no fear of there being lost through any neglect in the Melbourne postoffice; neither will they be allowed to remain in the postoffice *for want of proper postage*, their being no postage chargeable on letters coming into the Colony, nor on letters received into that office in transit to other Colonies, *unless posted in the Colony*, and it is more than James Bently Bayne, Esquire, is at liberty to do to act as agent in the matter, unless it be to hand all letters over to the postoffice.

AN OLD "VICTORIA COLONIST."

OCTOBER 14th, 1862.

First Express for All the Australian Colonies.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In answer to the letter which appeared in your paper yesterday morning, respecting the Australian Express, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I will not take the slightest notice of any further anonymous communication on this subject. To the public, however, I will make the few following statements: First—The idea of sending an express was suggested to my mind by the numerous complaints made by Australians as to the uncertainty of the postal arrangements between here and there. Secondly—My advertisement distinctly states that the express to be sent is duly consigned to James Bentley Bayne, Esq., for restamping before being posted in the Melbourne office. Thirdly—All stamp letters on arrival in Melbourne are treated as letters posted in Melbourne (at least my experience goes to prove so) and in like manner would the letters sent by me be treated. Fourthly—All letters of whatever nature, posted in Melbourne, are charged as follows:

Melbourne and its suburbs, twopence. A distance of five miles or any part of Victoria, fourpence. To any of the neighboring Colonies, sixpence, and so much more according to weight. My object then is simply to oblige the public (and I may here add it makes not the least difference to me whether it goes or not) by sending this express to Mr. Bayne, who will pay an agent for restamping the letters and hand them over to the Melbourne office with sufficient amount of postage to carry them to where they are addressed. Oblige me with inserting this, as it will be the last time that I shall trespass on your space.

I remain, Sir, your obdt. svt.
DANIEL SCOTT.

WINTRY.—On the last day of September and on the first of Octorber, snow fell at Alberni, on the West Coast of this Island. On the foothills it reached a depth of six inches, while the ground of the valley was white during its prevalence. So heavy a fall of snow this early is almost unprecedented in this quarter of the globe.

GOLD EAGLE.—The Germans of San Francisco have subscribed $1000 towards purchasing an eagle, made of California gold, to be presented to Gen. Sigel.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

Settlement between the Hudson Bay Company, and the Imperial Government about the Town Site, etc.

Thanks to the City Council, we are put in possession of a document showing how the Imperial Government have settled the town site dispute. Had our City Fathers not made an effort to obtain some town property, possibly we should never have known why the question was withdrawn from before the Privy Council, or what had become of it. But to the discredit of the Assemblymen, the question has remained undisturbed. Before Mr. Harris left the House, the correspondence was to be submitted; but it has never yet been done. The Government don't appear to be the least afraid of Messrs. Foster, Trimble, Ring, or Cocker. Neither one nor the other have opened their lips on the subject. When the Civic Seven however, asked for the document, it was promptly sent, showing what a few independent men can do to make Gov. Douglas and the Provincial Secretary sensible of the existence of another power in the State. The indenture arrived here in March, but it never saw light till the other night. There is a sum of half a million of dollars involved, yet it was too small a sum for honest Assemblymen to prate about. We publish the document entire for the information of our readers. They will observe that the right of the Hudson Bay Company to the town-site is ignored. The lands on the other side of James Bay which are unsold, are given over to the Colony. That fixes the principle that we have always contended for, that nine-tenths of the total proceeds of lot sales should go into the Land Fund, and the other tenth to the Company as their commission. Still the concession made to the Company smack strongly of its skilful engineering. No one can read the document without perceiving that our local government have allowed the Company to obtain that to which they had no legal claim. We have not the space to enter at large upon the subject now. But one point deserves to be laid before the public. It is: The Imperial Government covenants to respect all titles made before the first of January, 1862. Now we are aware that bogue claims are set up to land on the other side of James' Bay. Land worth $500 an acre is declared now to be owned by so-and-so that since January was said not to be owned by so-and-so. Let the public watch the schemers, for if nine-tenths of the proceeds are wrongfully taken away, it does seem a little hard that the other tenth should mysteriously disappear in a somewhat similar way.

Settlement of the Town-Site Claim of the Company.

The following is a copy of a document recently laid before the City Council by the Provincial Secretary, which purports to be the conditions on which Her Majesty and the Hudson Bay Company settled the dispute about the Town-Site of Victoria, etc.

This Indenture made this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and the Governor and Company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, hereinafter called "The Company" of the part.

Whereas, previous to January one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the Company had occupied certain portions of land in Victoria District in Vancouver Island, for the purposes of carrying on their trading operations under their Royal Charter, dated the second day of May, in the twenty-second year of the reign of His late Majesty Charles the Second.

And whereas by Letters Patent dated the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, Her said Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to grant unto the said Company and their Successors the said Vancouver Island, upon the condition and for the purpose of colonizing the same as therein mentioned. Reserving nevertheless to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors full power to repurchase and take from the said Company, subject to the porvisions therein contained, the said Island upon the expiration of a certain License granted to the said Company for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians, which License has since come to an end.

And whereas certain questions have arisen between the Crown and the Company respecting the right of the said Company to deal with or hold as their private property the portions of land in the said Island so occupied by them as aforesaid before the date of the said Royal Grant of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

And whereas in order to settle and put an end to all such questions, the said parties hereto have mutually agreed to accept as conclusive the arrangement by way of compromise hereinafter contained.

Now this indenture witnesseth, and it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto, as follows:

1. That all sales made by the said Company previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, of any portions of the land so occupied by them in the Victoria District as aforesaid, before the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, including water frontages and the spaces between high and low water mark abutting on such portions of land, shall be valid and effectual as against Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

2. That the Company shall retain for their own use and benefit the proceeds and purchase monies of all lands so sold by them, as aforesaid.

3. That the said Company shall, without purchase, retain and hold to them and their successors, for their own use and benefit, the following farm lands and hereditaments situate in the said Victoria District, in the said Island, that is to say, the farm known as the "Uplands Farm," being Reserve marked No. 2, Lot 31, and Section 31, on the official plan of the said Victoria District, and containing about one thousand one hundred and forty-four acres. The farm known as the "North Dairy Farm," being Reserve marked No. 3, Lot 32, and Section 32, on the said plan, and containing about seven hundred and twenty-four acres; the old spring and adjoining land, except one well set apart for the public use, as marked in the Company's plan; and lastly, the portion of the land in the said District known as the Fort Property, including the site of the Fort and the adjoining ground yet unsold, with the water frontage and foreshore immediately in front of the Fort, and now being in the possession of the said Company; save and except therefrom the unsold portion of the water frontage reserved for the use of the Harbormaster, being lot —— in the said last mentioned Plan, and situated at the foot of Fort street in the Town of Victoria, and measuring about fifty feet in width; and save also and except the site of the Police Barrack and Yard, and the site and building (No. —— on the said Plan) now occupied as a Postoffice.

4. That the said last mentioned excepted site and water frontage reserved for the Harbormaster, and also the site of the Police Barrack and Yard, and the building and site occupied as a Postoffice, shall be forthwith conveyed and surrendered by the said Company unto and to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors. Provided always, that if the Postoffice or any part thereof shall be found to stand on a portion of two lots as marked in the said official Plan, the whole of both lots shall be conveyed and surrendered to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors.

5. That the whole of the remaining unsold lands in the said Victoria district lying to the south and west of James' Bay, including the site of the new Government buildings, as far as the old fence in the rear thereof, dividing it from a farm known as "Bexley" "Beckney," or "Dutnells Farm," shall be forthwith conveyed and surrendered by the company unto, and to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, save and except the site of the farm buildings and garden of the said Beckney, or Dutnells farm, which with so much of the enclosed, or immediately adjoining unsold land to the south thereof, as will with the sites of the said buildings, and garden, amount in the whole to an area, not exceeding fifty acres exclusive of roads, shall be retained, and held without purchase by the said company, and their successors. Provided nevertheless that the selection of such last mentioned land, shall within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof be arranged and concluded between the Governor of the colony on the one hand, and the company's representative there on the other, in such manner that the fifty acres to be selected shall not interfere with the existing plans for laying out the locality, or with the roads and streets already laid down or to be laid down.

6.—That there shall also be forthwith conveyed and surrendered by the said company to Her Majesty, her heirs, successors and assigns, the reserves for the public park, the school, church and burying ground, containing in all about two hundred acres, except such portions thereof, as may have been already sold, which are to remain as regards the Crown in the undisturbed possession of the purchasers thereof.

In witness whereof, we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals, for, and on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said Governor, and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above named THOMAS WILLIAM CLINTON MURDOCH, and STEPHEN WALCOTT, in the presence of (Sd.) CHRIST. TIMMER CARTWRIGHT, 8 Park street, Westminster.	(Sd.) T. W. C. MURDOCH. [L. S.] (Sd.) S. WALCOTT. [L. S.]
The Corporate Seal of the above named Company was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Sd.) W. G. SMITH, Hudson Bay House, London.	By order of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the said Company. [L. S.] (Sd.) THOMAS FRASER, Secretary.

FROM CARIBOO.—By late arrivals from Cariboo we have the following intelligence. Our readers are aware of the contradictory character of the accounts from Lightening Creek during the summer. All doubt as to its extensive richness, may be said now to be at an end. The great draw-back has been the difficulty of working on account of the influx of water, through the loose gravel. However the proper mode of working the Creek is now better understood, and greater results may be expected for the future. The Creek is claimed for about six miles, two miles above Van Winkle, and four below. The majority of the rich claims as yet known are above the town. The Campbell claim is of course universally known. The Dutch claim however is thought by some to be richer. The sluicing is at present done in the bed of the creek for about 60 or 100 feet up, the creek is here some 200 feet wide, and pays all the way across. The diggins are not more than 15 feet deep, and will it is thought extend on each side in the banks. Some thirty hands were working upon the claim, when our informant left. It is said that the claim will turn out $30,000 clear, to each of the eight partners.

The claim known as the California claim, has lately begun to pay very well. It now ranks number one. Like most of the rich claims on Lightening, it is above the town, at last accounts, the owners were clapping on all hands to work it.

Another claim a little nearer Van Winkle has lately been found to pay well—some $2000 were taken out of a space of twelve feet square.

The prospects for hill claims are very favorable. None have paid well as yet, except the one opposite the California claim.

Anderson's Gulch, some five miles below Van Winkle, is the only gulch digging of any note struck this year. Claims on that were paying two ounces to the hand.

Besides the claims above mentioned there are a good many others, which, though paying, are not noted for big strikes, and consequently attract but little attention.

SIGEL AND MCDOWELL.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Sept. 11th has the following in confirmation of the report that a serious difficulty took place between Sigel and McDowell on the battle field:

> There is now but little reason to doubt the truth of the recent reports that Generals Sigel and McDowell had a serious altercation on the battle field in Virginia. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* of last Sunday contains a letter purporting to be from an eye witness of the occurrence. The substance of it is that Sigel, while engaging the enemy, observed McDowell waving a handkerchief to the rebels. He immediately rode up and demanded an explanation. The reply being very insulting, Sigel resented it with a pistol shot, the ball striking McDowell's scabbard.
>
> The *Volksblatt* also states that Sigel, disgusted with the corruption and inefficiency of the military commanders in the East, will resign, if not relieved from service in that quarter.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* has the following testimony to the same effect. It says:

> "We are told, on what seems to be good authority, that there is a letter in this city written by an officer who was an eye witness of the circumstance which he describes, stating that during the fight Gen. McDowell took from his pocket a white handkerchief, which he attached to the end of his sword and waved aloft as if signaling some one. General Sigel, observing the act, rode up and demanded McDowell's reason for such conduct. McDowell replied that it was none of his business, at the same time cursing him as a d—d Dutchman, whereupon Sigel drew a pistol and fired at McDowell, the ball striking the latter's sword hilt and glancing off."

SOIREE.—The German Glee Club gave one of the pleasantest soirees, at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, ever held here. The enjoyment was general; the terpischorean exercises delightful; the vocal and instrumental music charming; and the supper *recherche*. The entertainment was kept up till the "wee small hours ayant the twa," and its successful result speaks volumes in favor of the ability of the members of the Club, who were present in full force.

Arrival of a Party of Overlanders from Minnesota.

From William L. Copland and E. Page Davis, of St. Peter, Minnesota, who arrived with some others in this city on Wednesday night, we learn of the successful trip of another party of overlanders by way of Fort Garry. The above gentlemen and seven others, having four wagons with mules, left St. Paul's on the 10th of May, and arrived at Fort Garry June 7th, where they were joined by others, who made the party 23 strong. They left the Fort on June 10th, and followed the trail taken by the party of Canadians whose crossing we chronicled a couple of weeks ago. The journey on the east of the Mountains was marked by no incident of any note. The party prospected on the Saskatchawan opposite Fort Edmondton, but found only the color of gold. At Fort Edmondton they sold and traded their wagons for horses, and here they were joined by Mr. Coggswell, of Detroit, and Mr. Morrow, of Montreal, and another person. After leaving Edmondton, up to Tete Jaune Cache, the road as a general thing was very hard on the animals on account of swamps and fallen timber. Feed for the animals, however, was good until within a couple of days from the Caché. At the latter place they found some fifteen of the previous party of Canadians. Our informants arrived at the Cache on Sept. 8th, and remained four or five days. While they were there parties were continually coming in after them; most of them out of provisions. Among the arrivals were Mr. Hind, brother of Professor Hind, of Toronto, and Redgraves, from the same city, who came over with the large Canadian party as mentioned in our columns a short time ago. The woman and three children had started with a large party to cross the mountains to Thompson River some fourteen days before the arrival of our informants, and ten days after them another party of thirteen with their horses set out on the same route. The lateness of the season and absence of civilization will, we fear, render this passage a rather hazardous one. The party to which our informants belonged sent two of their number on the same trail with their horses and mules. The remainder of them came down the Fraser in canoes. When they were two days down they were rather startled one afternoon by hearing a shout from the river bank, and on looking up they beheld a white man, who seemed half frantic with excitement. Nearing the shore they found he was dressed only in shirt and drawers. He informed them that his name was Ganley, and was from Canada. He had belonged to the Canadian party, but while coming down the river had a dispute with his son and left the canoe. His son having gone on, he set to work and made a canoe for himself, in which he started to come down. Unfortunately, however, the canoe was upset and everything lost—he himself was saved by swimming to shore. When he was met he had been for 24 hours without any food but berries, and was endeavoring to make himself a raft with an old tomahawk he had picked up. He was brought down by our informants to the mouth of Quesnelle River, where he met his son.

Messrs. Copland and Davis desire to bear testimony as to the kind manner in which they were treated by the H. B. Co.'s officers during the passage over the plains.

PEACE RIVER.—Messrs. Copland and Davis have brought down some interesting news from Peace River, which they gleaned at the mouth of the Quesnelle from one Mr. Bridges, from Portland, Oregon. The latter, and a party of seven others, not being quite satisfied with their luck in Cariboo, determined to strike for the Peace River. Accordingly, having built themselves canoes and laid in the necessary provisions and stores, they left Cariboo about the first of July, last, descending Bear River to the Fraser, and thence down the Fraser to Fort George. From Fort George they went up the Stuart River to the head of Stuart Lake, and then they packed across a portage of 120 miles to the head waters of Peace River, at McLeod's Fort. This portage they made in five days. Descending the river in canoes, after two days they came upon the diggings, where they met another party of men at work. The latter, upon being requested, would neither lend a rocker nor an axe, and even refused to assist Mr. Bridge's party with provisions, although the latter were in want of them. Fortunately, however, they shot a large bear, which served them for food. During the four days that Mr. Bridges remained there, his party made from $20 to $30 a day to the hand on the river bar. Leaving six of his party behind him, he and the remaining one returned for provisions, quicksilver, and tools, to Fort Alexandria. Our Informants met him at the mouth of the Quesnelle about the 1st October, going back to the diggings, when he had about a year's supply of provisions which he was taking up the Fraser in one of the H. B. Co.'s boats. He stated that he had made an arrangement to have all his stuff packed across the portage from Stuart's Lake on the Company's horses, some six or seven in number. Mr. Bridges, who is an experienced miner, describes the country at the diggings as having every appearance of a gold country, and says there were quite a number of bars on the river. Our informant saw him pay out some $700 in quicksilver gold for provisions, which Mr. Bridges told him he had got on Peace River. The portage from Stuart's Lake is described as rather boggy; but Mr. Bridges said there was a shorter road by way of Salmon River, which parties might take under the guidance of an Indian from Fort George.

INDIA GROWING VERY LIKE ENGLAND.—The *Indian Reformer* says that of late the Bengalee press has become very active. "Every day almost a new volume, whether in prose or verse issues from the vernacular press, and Bengalee authors are already numbered by hundreds." The works are said to be marked by "poverty of thought, meanness of conception, and effeminacy of style. Every one who can write a decent letter publishes a book; and the man who can versify a jingling rhyme sets himself up for a poet."

☞ The Governor of South Carolina in a recent edict declares that wages shall not be paid slaves, and that the practice of allowing them to hire their time must be stopped. "There must," he significantly adds, "be a distinction between the races, as marked as their colors, and it must be universally understood that the white is the governing race, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit or acquirements."

Report of the Williams Creek Grand Jury.

The undersigned, comprising the first Grand Jury ever convened on Williams Creek, beg leave to present the following report to the honorable Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The Grand Jury heartily reciprocate your Lordship's expressions in regard to the pacific character of the present population of Cariboo, and trust here may never be occasion for other than similar congratulations. It has been the custom of Grand Juries from time immemorable to embody in their reports, as the result of their investigations, such suggestions as might in their opinion be beneficial to the entire community, and conducive to their welfare. Emboldened by this custom, and more particularly by your Lordship's recommendation, we shall trespass upon the time and patience of the honorable Court with the following report:

ANOTHER MAGISTRATE REQUIRED.

In the first place we would call your Lordship's attention to the fact that at present there is only one Magistrate and Gold Commissioner in this district, extending over 100 miles; and we would respectfully suggest the impossibility of one magistrate attending to so large an extent of country. It is our opinion that the creek alone during the next season will require a resident Commissioner; and we would also suggest that a Magistrate should be appointed to reside permanently at the Forks of Quesnelle—his district extending to (but not including) Antler Creek.

POLICE FORCE.

We would also call attention to the present inefficient state of the police force of this district. Our present force consists of but one chief constable and two deputies—a force, we believe, totally inadequate to perform the duties required in a community like this. We further consider that the salary of a constable in this district—$100 per month and some small allowance while absent from the headquarters of the district—is not sufficient when we consider the importance of the position. We would also urge the immediate necessity for the erection of a jail on this creek, there being at present no place of safety where criminals can be secured to await their trial.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

The jurisdiction of Trustees of the Peace should be increased in civil dispute from £10 to £25. It is obvious that the charge will not only serve to economise time and money, but enable many now debarred by the length of time which must necessarily intervene between the sittings of the higher Court to avail themselves of the law. In matters connected with mining interests—a subject to be approached with great delicacy in a body of this character, as we are not delegated by the mining portion of the community to speak for them—there are several changes of an important character, which will require immediate attention, and which will doubtless receive their hearty co-operation.

THE GOLD ESCORT

Which last year proved, as many predicted it would, a failure—not from want of confidence in the parties connected therewith, (for these formed the only redeeming feature) but owing to the entire lack of security—neither acting with the responsibility of common carriers, nor, as in Australia, as guaranteeing agents of the government. We would now most respectfully suggest, and we now urgently recommend, from the recent horrible tragedy enacted on the trail, that a Gold Escort be established by the Government, whose duties, aside from the conveyance of gold, shall also embody those of mail-carriers and mounted policemen; the Government to issue receipts with or without security, optional with parties sending treasure—the charges to be regulated accordingly. And we would unhesitatingly assert that not only would such a step prove of incalculable benefit and protection to the community, but also a source of profit to the Government. This subject, though all important, we must leave to your Lordship's most earnest consideration; and we pass on to the

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the present postal service letters and papers are brought to Antler instead of Williams Creek, at a charge of four shillings each to the first named place and an additional four shillings to the latter—whilst newspaper postage, which in all other countries furnishes but a moiety of the postal revenue, is here made to amount to a prohibitory duty; indeed, we have actually to pay more for our papers and letters than before Government went to the expense of establishing a postal system for this upper country—thus virtually depriving the Colony of all the advantages that would accrue from the dissemination of information of its inexhaustible wealth and resources.

We would also call your Lordship's attention to the necessity of selecting a town site on Williams Creek, which shall not be liable to be claimed for mining purposes. The richness of the gold mines on this Creek, and the permanence which they now promise, demand, in the opinion of the Jury, the selection of such a reservation. In this connection, and as a slight recognition of the integrity and valuable services rendered this community by the present Assistant Gold Commissioner, Hon. T. Elwyn, whose capacity in so readily framing a system by which the disputes between miners are settled, and justice dispensed without delay or unnecessary expense to the litigants, is recognised and appreciated—we would respectfully suggest that the name of said town be "Elwyn," which latter suggestion the Grand Jury most pressingly urge, feeling as they do, that they but echo the sentiments of all to whom our worthy Commissioner is known.

We would also call your Lordship's attention to the wants of the miners as well as the Gold Commissioner, in regard to the correct measurement and definition of the lines of tunnels, shafts, and claims, by a competent person who shall act as Crown Surveyor, whose duty it shall be to act whenever called upon by either the magistrate or miners to decide a line or prevent encroachments, the office to be a self-supporting one—which beyond a doubt it would—and the benefits thus conferred would be incalculable, as well to the magistrate in the satisfactory adjudication of intricate questions, as to the claimants in their respective rights; this officer, or one with equal power should at once be appointed, to serve during the ensuing winter season, when so many claim owners will be necessarily absent from their claims.

ROADS.

In consequence of the wretched state of the roads in this vicinity, prices of provisions have been enhanced enormously, the cost of freight from Antler, to Williams Creek a distance of ten miles, being from 10 to 12½c. per pound, and from the Forks of Quesnelle, to Williams Creek, a distance of 55 miles, the cost of freight this season has been from 28 to 35c. per pound, whilst it is well known, that from Yale to Lytton, a distance of 60 miles the cost of freight averages, about 6c. per pound, the importance to the country, of cheaper provisions, needs no word of enlargement, and in the judgement of the Grand Jury, imperatively demands that the earliest attention be given to the survey, and construction of good trails in this part of the country, we therefore respectfully suggest that the Government be requested to detail a party of Royal Engineers for the purposes mentioned.

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

We would also suggest the importance of enacting—or if enacted,—of enforcing laws forbiding the carrying of deadly weapons, except for protection whilst traveling, but on no other pretext should it be lawful for persons sojourning or living in any of the towns, or mining camps to carry such weapons. It needs no argument to convince your lordships, and one need only to cite a recent occurrence wherein our townsman Mr. S. A. Smith, was nearly deprived of his life; To prove that great danger is to be apprehended from pistols and knifes, in the hands of desperate, excited, and more especially drunken men. Your lordship very properly adverted to the seeming inattention or ignorance, of so many minds to the laws which govern them; Whilst we admit this—we cannot refrain from alluding to the imperfections, and important omission in the "Gold Field Acts;" In passing we may only notice that hill claims in our opinion should be enlarged, (without interfering with the rights of present owners) running from the base to the summit; The right to hold by purchase more properly defined; claims to be recognised as property, so that a mortgage will be valid, and the mortgagee compelled to observe such an instrument, at least for the space of one year, or until the expiration of the crown lease.

The claims of deceased miners should be recognised by the law and practice for heirs and assigns or creditors. The rights of ditch owners and the laws on this important subject should be made more explicit. Mining being different from business copartnerships should be regulated with certain forms and respective obligations.

A hospital or some provision for the indigent sick should without delay receive the earnest consideration of government. There are many other matters connected with the welfare of this community which, though not exactly in our province, might with profit be mentioned, but the length of this report compels us to close.

Assuring your Lordship of our appreciation of the laws and offices of the colony and the manner of their administration, we submit with our respectful consideration of your Lordships high qualifications, this, our report.

Signed in behalf of the Grand Jury,
JOHN KURTZ, Foreman.
September 1, 1862.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT!

Thirty years of experience has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT excels every other remedy for the cure of

ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

While many other Remedies have been lauded and extolled, and achieved a temporary reputation, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has continually increased in popularity until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated. The following are a few of the many Certificates received:

REV. VALENTINE GRAY, of the Methodist Church, writes from Centerville, Pa.,

Having experienced the beneficial effects of your Family Medicines, I would give it as my opinion that they are the very best I ever had occasion to use, and most cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted. Your EXPECTORANT especially I have found to be a sure cure for COUGHS and COLDS.

DR. W. W. WINTER, of Milledgeville, Ill., writes:

It is with great pleasure that I can recommend your EXPECTORANT to those suffering from Bronchial Affections, having used it with the most satisfactory results.

MR. NATHAN PENNYPACKER, of Upper Uwchland, Chester county, Pa., says:

Having been afflicted with ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS, and the treatment of several skillful physicians proving of no avail, I commenced the use of your EXPECTORANT. After taking it for about three months I found myself entirely cured.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, N. Y., writes:

I have long known the virtues of your EXPECTORANT, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with COUGHS or COLDS. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

MR. READING DOTY, of Twenty Mile Stand, Warren county, Ohio, says.

Recently I had an attack of ASTHMA, the most distressing of all diseases, and yesterday afternoon, after taking a short ride, I returned home almost unable to breathe. Through the persuasion of my wife I was led to try your EXPECTORANT. The first dose gave instant relief, and after the fourth dose I enjoyed a refreshing sleep, and the next morning arose in better health than for two years past.

REV. J. J. WALSH, Missionary of the Presb. Board at Futtegurh, Northern India, says:

Your EXPECTORANT was the means under Providence of curing a case of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, which had been pronounced incurable by competent medical men.

MAURICE SCHWARZ, of Concord, Wis., says:

When the WHOOPING COUGH prevailed to some extent at our place, the disease seemed to baffle our physicians. In various cases the EXPECTORANT was used, and it did not fail to cure.

JOHN NARRIMAN, Esq., of Stewartstown, N. H., writes:

Not long since, a child of mine had a very violent and distressing attack of CROUP, which must have proved fatal had not immediate relief been obtained. I commenced giving your EXPECTORANT, and within three-quarters of an hour the child had taken six teaspoonsful, breathed with perfect ease, a cure within that time having been affected.

REV. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine, writes:

For more than a dozen years I have recommended Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, and especially the EXPECTORANT. I know that these medicines are highly esteemed and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine; and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our *materia medica*, and a safe as well as eminently beneficial remedy for the diseased.

DAVID TURNER, of Cassville, Huntington county, Penn., writes:

My son, aged nineteen years, was confined to his bed for for three months, his disease being pronounced by the attending physician to be CONSUMPTION. Failing to obtain any relief from the treatment he had been undergoing, I procured for him JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and through its use he has been entirely restored to health.

MR. JOAN HENRY, of Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, says:

For two years, my son was afflicted with a disease resembling CONSUMPTION, and during this period was unable to labor. Being finally induced to try your EXPECTORANT, he was completely cured after taking ten bottles, and he is now able to work every day.

MR. PRESTON EWING, Laconte, Harrison county, Indiana, writes:

Being afflicted with BRONCHITIS for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of Vocal Music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians whom I consulted, I gave the EXPECTORANT a trial. After using it for a few weeks I was very much relieved; and by its continued use my throat is now entirely clear of any disease.

☞ This EXPECTORANT, and *all* of DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, are *sold* by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, from whom may also be obtained *gratis, Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health* se15-1m

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magnificent assortment of

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

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of all sizes, varying from 18 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those

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I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex Grecian. A fine lot of

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for the Fall and Winter trade.

—ALSO—

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas high finish The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs, of various kinds. The Crimean Blue Over shirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M. se29 1mdaw

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Oct. 20th, 1862.

use met at 3 o'clock, p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs. Tolmie, Franklin, Cary, Cocker, Ring, and Foster.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Mr. Ring introduced a bill to establish a right of appeal in all cases of summary conviction by stipendiary or other magistrates, remarking that though the common law provided that a person might appeal in certain cases, the Court of Quarter Sessions had been suspended, and persons unjustly convicted were therefore at present able to obtain no redress.

Mr. Cary considered that the bill was far too general; every man who was fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly would be appealing against his sentence. There had been fifty-six cases before Judge Cameron in the Summary Court that day, and doubtless if such a bill were passed, the Judge would have all his leisure occupied in considering appeals from the police court.

Mr. Ring said that the expense attending such appeals would be sufficient to keep frivolous applications away. As the Quarter Sessions had been done away with, justice demanded that sweeping measures should be taken.

The bill was then passed to a second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill for the Regulation of Pilots and Pilotage of Victoria and Esquimalt passed a second reading.

The Stamp Act was read with amendments introduced by the Council.

House in Committee upon the Trades' License Bill, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Many clauses were passed without amendment. Market gardeners, on the motion of Mr. Tolmie, were exempted from the tax. A clause was also introduced allowing persons commencing the businesses of architects, surveyors, &c., during the uncompleted year, to pay but one-half of the imposed tax.

The Committee then reported progress, and the House adjourned until to-day, at 3, p. m.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met Friday, Oct. 17. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and a full board.

On the minutes being read, Mr. Lewis objected to a notice appearing of Mr. Copland's motion, to have his absence noted, the motion having been subsequently withdrawn, and the amendment adopted as original. This motion, is to the effect that the names of the Councillors present at the discussion on ways and means should be noted. After some slight controversy, the minutes were finally adopted without amendment.

The supplementary by law empowering a justice of the peace to fine any one who shall obstruct the highway was passed with slight amendments.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The chairman of the committee appointed to draft an address to the Prince of Wales reported progress, and asked more time. Granted.

The report of the Committee appointed to define the duties of the Assessor was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Capland, on behalf of the committee appointed to draft a bill for the Legislature, for amending the Incorporation Act, reported progress, remarking that this bill was not to be reported to the Council.

Mr. Reid, chairman of the committee appointed to obtain suitable apartments for the requirements of the Council, reported that they had applied to Mr. Pemberton to learn if he would permit certain alterations to be made in the Police Court room, and in the room up stairs, hitherto occupied by the Town Clerk, and for the latter to be fitted up in a manner suitable for an office. Mr. Pemberton had acquiesced in all their suggestions, and gave his consent, subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary. To him they were now about to apply, and in the meantime begged to report progress. More time granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointment of Fire Wardens then took place, and the following gentlemen were respectively authorised to act in this capacity:—Mr. Copland, for Yates street Ward; Mr. Stronach, for Johnson street Ward; and Mr. Lewis. for the James Bay Ward.

Mr. Stronach's motion to authorize the City Surveyor to determine the grade of certain streets, was after some discussion amended, on motion of Mr. Lewis, that the Surveyor be requested to establish a uniform grade for the city.

Capt. Reid next inquired whether any answer had been received from the Attorney General to the communication addressed to him some time since on the subject of the condition and preservation of Victoria Harbor. He considered this a most important question.

The Clerk read the acknowledgement of the letter received from the Harbormaster, and that was all.

Capt. Reid then alluded to a circumstance which he had observed a few days ago, namely, a quantity of ballast being taken on board the ship Cyclone, by carelessness being allowed to fall into the water. No effect following his remonstrance, he applied to the Harbormaster, but it was mail-day, so he was busy, though ultimately induced to attend to the matter. Capt. Reid also observed the crew of the steamer Eliza Anderson, last Tuesday, sweeping from the decks three or four cartloads of manure into the harbor after landing a number of live stock. The Harbormaster has told him that the Regulations he had received were useless, as they had been issued by the Governor while the Legislature were sitting, and without its sanction. He believed the Harbormaster to be an officer willing to discharge his duties, but too much was imposed upon him

After some debate Mr. Hicks moved that the Clerk be directed to communicate with the Colonial Secretary relating to the previous modification, and to inform him that these nuisances still exist.

The Council then adjourned until Monday evening next, at the usual hour.

MONDAY, October 20, 1862.

The Council met at 7 o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Copland, Hicks, Stronach, Reid, and Lewis:

COMMUNICATIONS.

Two communications received from the Colonial Secretary were read—the first in answer to the second letter from the Town Clerk with respect to the practice pursued of dumping rubbish into the harbor, stating that the previous document had been referred to the proper officer for report; the second, acknowledgement of the application for permission to effect certain alterations in the Police Barracks for the convenience of the Council was to the same effect, the communication having been referred for report. Placed on file.

Mr. Lewis then moved that the meeting adjourn until next Friday evening at the usual hour, alluding to the unavoidable absence of Councillor Searby through an attack of illness, and suggesting as the business before the Council was of an important nature, the advisability of postponing the discussion until the presence of a full board.

After the motion had been seconded, Mr. Copland asked the permission of the Mayor and Mr. Lewis to offer a resolution drawing attention to the disgraceful nuisance caused by drunken Indians on the Sabbath in the ravine, and on Beacon Hill, and requesting the Mayor to draw the attention of Mr. Pemberton to the matter.

After much discussion, and several additions having been made to the motion, Mr. Lewis said that as the Council at present had no control over the police force, they might talk for an hour and a half and no good would result; he would therefore press his motion of adjournment, which was carried.

CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY. Hodge is now growing up into a tall, long, smock-frocked, straw-hatted, ankle-booted fellow, with a gait as graceful as one of his own plow-bullocks. He has grown up and gone to service; and there he is as simple, as ignorant, and as laborious a creature as one of the wagon-horses he drives. The mechanic sees his weekly newspaper over his pot and pipe; but the clod-hopper, the chop-stick, the haw-buck, the hind, and the johnny raw, or by whatever name in whatever district he may be called, is everywhere the same. He sees no newspaper; and if he did he could not read it—and if he hears his master reading it, ten to one but he drops asleep over it. In fact, he has no interest in it. He knows there is such a place as the next town, for he goes there to the statutes and to the fair; and he has heard of Lunnon and the French, and of Bonaparte, and of late years of America, and he has some dreaming notion that he would like to go there, if he could raise the wind, and thought he could find the way; and that is all he knows of the globe and its concerns, beyond the fields. The mechanic has his library, and he reads and finds he has a mind, and a hundred tastes and pleasures that he never dreamed of before. The clodhopper has no library, and if he had books, in his present state they would be to him only so many things set on end upon shelves. He is as much an animal as air and exercise, strong living and sound sleeping can make him; and he is nothing more.—*Howitt.*

Cricket Match.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.— SIR.— As there has been considerable talk with regard to the extraordinary execution of the "Broomstick Eleven," in the above named game, and as I made a proposition recently which was not accepted, I have the following more liberal one to make, which I hope will be accepted previous to Saturday next:

I offer to play this "Broomstick Eleven," giving them bats instead of broomsticks, allowing me eleven wickets and only two fielders, for a champagne supper.

Respectfully, etc.,
JOHN T. HOWARD.

Cricket—A Challenge.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—SIR:—I have noticed in your columns that a Mr. John T. Howard has made a challenge to play eleven of Victoria with broomsticks, and I "*make a proposition,*" which I hope will be accepted.

I will back *one* only of the "Broomstick Eleven" against Mr. Howard, (viz: Mr. Frank E. Howlatt) to play *with bats a single-wicket match* against him. This, and *this only*, is the true test of a cricketer's abilities; and since he appears to have a weakness for champagne suppers, I will give him his choice, whether for champagne suppers or for dollars; the match to be played on Saturday next, when the redoubtable Mr. Howard will have an apportunity to show his powers, and of bearing testimony to the "*extraordinary execution*" of his "broomstick" opponent.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALLAN M. HARRIS.
James' Bay, Oct. 20th, 1862.

NATIONAL HANDWRITING.—At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, some papers were read relative to handwriting. Among the facts stated, the most remarkable was, that no man can ever get rid of the style of handwriting peculiar to his nation. If he be English, he always writes in English style; if German, Italian, or Spanish, in the style peculiar to his nation. I am acquainted, says an English writer on this subject, with a Frenchman who has passed all his life in England, and who is English in dress, habits, taste, everything; who speaks English like one of our countrymen, and writes English with ten times more correctness than ninety men in the hundred of us, but who cannot for the life of him. imitate our mode of writing. I have also heard of a Scotch youth who was carefully educated in this country, and for eighteen years of his life mixed exclusively with French people, but who, though he had a French writing-master, and perhaps never saw anything but French writing in his life, always wrote in the same style that we will do; it was really national instinct. In Paris, all the writing-masters profess to teach the English manner of writing, but with all their exertions they can never get their pupils to adopt any but the cramped hand of the French. Some person pretended that he could tell the character of individuals from their handwriting. I know not whether he spoke the truth or not, but assuredly he might have asserted with the most perfect confidence that he could distinguish a man's country by his handwriting. The difference between our writing and that of the French is immense—a schoolboy would distinguish it at a glance. Mix together a hundred sheets of manuscript written by a hundred of our countrymen, and no one would fail to say which was the British and which was the French, even though they should all be written in the same language, and with the same pens, ink and paper. The difference between Italian, Spanish, and German styles of writing is equally great.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS—Of all the instances of sensibility in plants, the most remarkable is that of the venus's fly-trap. It has a large dilated foot-stalk, and leaf formed of lobes fixed by a middle rib, with some thorny processes or protuberances, an arrangement to give it irritability. Nature provides a honey-like secretion which attracts the flies and insects to feed upon, and by stepping on them the leaves close, and the insect is entrapped.

Mr. Knight first ascertained that this plant could be fed on filaments of raw beef, but the general complaint is, that it will not live long in this country, (England) from the want of a supply of its proper food. The lecturer was the first to discover that the sensibility resided in the thorns and not in the middle rib, where it was formerly supposed to belong. After flies, or any other insects are entrapped, the leaves remained closed for several days, when the insect may be seen struggling within.

The process will go on until both lobes of the leaf are collapsed and straight, and the teeth locked, until at last, it will open, when the insect will be seen crushed, every particle of fluid being absorbed, so that the fly may be blown out at almost the first breath of wind. The lecturer made a series of experiments on this plant, which had been in his possession for upwards of twelve years, by feeding it with filaments of beef and mutton, and it was at last destroyed by accident.

Another plant, a native of our own country, the Drosena Rotordifolia, or sundew of our marshes, possesses apparatus of an analagous organic character, bearing a viscid fluid, and a multitude of hairs, which have the effect of catching insects, whereon to feed the plant.—*Professor Johnson's Lecture.*

OLD BUTTER.—A French journal tells this story: In 1814 a woman of Cussy, being surprised by the Cossacks, concealed a crock of fresh butter which she did not want them to have, in a field near her house. After the departure of the foreign visitors she endeavored to find the exact spot in which the butter was concealed, but did not succeed, and after a while the whole matter was forgotten. Lately some workmen digging the foundation of a house came upon the pot in question, and on opening what they expected to be a treasure, discovered the butter as white and firm as when buried 48 years before. Since exposure to the air it has, however, acquired an exceedingly rank taste.

BIRTHS.

At Park Cottage, on the 14th inst., the wife of John Morris, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Christopher Curtin, Esq , of a son.

At Nanaimo, Sept. 30, the wife of Mr. John Meakeu, of a daughter.

DIED.

On Friday, the 17th inst, at Bellevue Farm, San Juan, John, the beloved child of Robert and Janet Firth aged 3 years.

Drowned, on the 20th Sept., in the Bentinck Arm, Mathew Godfrey Wigham, of London, England, and late from Mexico.

On or about the last week in May last, Mr. Thos. Frazer Campbell, of Argyleshire, Scotland. The remains were recovered on Friday, the 17th inst.

San Francisco and New Orleans papers please copy.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr PACIFIC—From San Francisco—S Martin, M Little, J Cohen, M Tulte, Mrs J A Wilson, Mrs Dougherty, Chris Lee, Capt Fowler, J H Pitts, W Quarles and lady, Miss S Wright, Mrs Walker, J Mathews, A St Louis, M Hart, H Nathan, A M Heslop, Chas T Blake, E P Nathan, Mrs R M Dow and son, Elijah King, M Shurtridge, M Johnson, S Garfield, D G Vanemberg, M Ruffladan.

Per N. S. PERKINS, from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. McAlister.

IMPORTS.

Per bark N. S. PERKINS, from San Francisco—Order, 190 bskts champagne 482 sks flour; Drummond, 1 roll iron 1 csk lime 1 bdl castings 1 cs bricks 27 stoves; Blackmen & Co., 1 bdl fenders 1 do shovels and tongs 1 do hollow ware 1 do long pans 6 stoves; Fellows and Co., 40 stoves 58 pieces hollow ware 10 long pans 50 kegs nails 9 cs handled axes 1 bdl shovels 1 cs mdse whiffletrees; A. Fellows, 2 bars spring steel 4 axle-arms 48 kgs nails 7 cs hardware 1 bdl shovels; Marvin, 5 bales gunnies 2 garden harrows 1 bbl lampblack 5 kegs mule shoes 2 bdls buckets 4 cs hardware 1 bdl do 1 bdl blocks 1 bdl wheelbarrow shoes 1 kg weights 1 bdl scale beams 8 bdls iron and steel; Koshland, 5 bbls corned beef 5 nests trunks 6 cs boys boots 1 cs pomades 1 cs white shirts 1 do clothing; W M. Searby, 10 cs camphene 20 do kerosene 3 do alcohol; Henderson and Co., 80 kgs blasting powder; Kwong, Lee and Co., 587 mats rice 100 bls sugar; Holbrook, 200 qr sks flour 97 do middlings 50 do ground barley 1 bale oatmeal; St Ours, 150 cases camphene 18 pgs furniture 400 sks barley 85 do oats; Caire and Grancini, 100 kgs nails 6 pgs crockery 11 do hdwre; M. Prag, 30 kegs nails 160 bdls iron 23 stoves; Fellows and Co., 50 kgs nails 5 cs hardware; Reinhart Bros., 1200 qr sks flour; Curtin and Co., 10 cs lard 30 bxs candles 32 sacks cornmeal 40 pgs salt 10 firkins butter 13 pgs mdse 17 doz hollow ware G. Vignolo and Co., 30 cases sardines 50 mats sugar 50 boxes maccaroni 400 qr sks flour 450 bags barley 16 cs bitters 11 do cheese 3 cs vermouth 10 cs R beef 20 do Lrrd 25 kgs butter; M. Ledrica, 8 bxs soap 1 cs tobacco 1 basket 6 casks claret; Leuevue and Co., 164 sks wheat 240 qr sks flour 200 sks barley 8 kegs butter; C Bagley, 3 cs lard; Brown, 22 dests tubs 50 bdls pails. Total value $21,540.

Per steamer PACIFIC—From San Francisco—Kwong Lee & Co, 1 pg opium 1 do clothing; W Johnson, 5 pgs leather and shoe nails 2 do lamp oils, Koshland Bros, 3 pgs brogans 1 do boots 2 do clothing 1 do beef; R Gambitz, 1 cs drygoods; L Hotatlier, 6 pgs salmon 4 do sausage 3 do honey 1 do clothing; M Tulte, 14 cattle; G Sutro & Co., 1 pg clothing 29 do boots and shoes 1 do sheeting 7 do drygoods and clothing, 3 do do; Simpson Bros, 1 pg caps; Curtin & Co, 17 cs butter; Blackman & Marks, 2 pgs hdware 1 do prints; J S Harmon, 2 pgs butter; Capt Irving, 6 pgs sundries 2 do grapes; J A McCrea, 2 pgs grapes; Stmr Eliza Anderson, 1 bale mdse 2 pgs do 10 do grapes; R Johnson, 1 horse and wagon 2 trunks; Southgate & Co, 20 bxs grapes, 1 cs mdse; Wells, Fargo & Co, 7 pgs express. Value not specified.

From Portland—Jas Lowe, 4 bxs butter 5 do eggs 5 coops chickens 59 bxs apples 170 pgs fruit 16 bxs eggs and butter; P O'Dwyer, 1 bbl butter 20 bxs fruit 60 pc apples; Southgate & Co, 111 bxs apples; Capt A M Burns, 2 pgs mdse.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON—From Olympia, W T—H Cohen, 6 pgs oysters; Cowan, 3 coops chickens; J Martin, 2 rolls leather; Hill, 12 horses; M Cilua a Co, 5 hogs; McKenzie, 129 sks flour; Meeker, 78 sheep; Koshland, 6 head cattle; Thos Dean, 11 head cattle; Edgar & Aime, 50 hf sks flour. Value $2215

Per slp Leonede—From Port Angeles—Master, 100 bushels wheat ½ ton carrots 1 carcass beef 1½ doz chickens. Value $150.

Per sch GROWLER—From Port Townsend—Barrington, 7 tons hay 8000 pickdits 2000 flooring 1000 rough. Value $270.

Per sch FLYING MIST—From Port Angeles—Sayward, 70,605 feet lumber, 20,000 shingles. Value $780.

Per sch TOANDO—From Honolulu—James Lowe, 113 pgs molasses; Order, 548 bgs sugar 38 kgs do; Janion & Green, 47 bbls molasses 329 kgs sugar.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Oct 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Angelos
Slp Wanderer, Peterson, San Juan
Slp Patrel, Taylor, Port Angelos
Slp Native, Hayden, Nanaimo
Sch Potter, Ryder, Port Angelos
Sch John Thornton, Clark, Port Angelos
Oct 15—Stmr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco
Stmr Tynemouth, Hellyer, Nanaimo
Stmr Emily Harris, Gardner, Nanaimo
Sch Flying Mist, Berry, Port Angelos
Sch Growler, Barrington, Port Angelos
Sch Rambler, Graham, Port Angelos
Slp Box, Jones, Alberni
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Angelos
Oct 16—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Oct 17—Sch Sarah Newton, Hoffman, Port Angelos
Slp Mystery, Brown, Port Angelos
Bk N S Perkins, Ritchie, San Francisco
Oct. 18—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Oct. 19—Schr Rebecca, McAlmond, Stickeen
Oct 20—Sch Nanaimo Packet, Sprague, Port Angelos
Sch Explorer, McIntosh, Nanaimo
Stmr Diana, Beadle, Alberni
Sch Toande, Gardner, Honolulu
Slp Leonede, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Sch Victoria Packet, Dolholt, Nanaimo
Sch Hannah, Farrar, Port Angelos
Slp Eagle, Keller, Port Angelos
Sch Elizabeth, Melvin, Port Angelos
Slp Patrel, Taylor, Port Angelos

CLEARED.

Oct 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster
Stmr Caledonia, Frain, New Westminster
Slp Eagle, Kaller, Port Angelos
Slp Petrel, Taylor, Port Angelos
Sch Lady of the Lake, Fraser, New Westminster
Slp Leonede, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Sch Potter, Ryder, Port Angelos
Shp Cyclone, Hossack, Alberni
Slp John Thornton, Port Angelos
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Angelos
Oct 16—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Angelos
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sch Rambler, Graham, Port Angelos
Slp Native, Hayden, Nanaimo
Sch Growler, Barrington, Port Angelos
Oct 17—Stmr Otter, Lewis, Alberni
Sch Surprise, McKay, Port Angelos
Sch Sarah Newton, Hoffman, Port Angelos
Sch Flying Mist, Barry, Port Angelos
Oct 20—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Stmr Tynemouth, Hellyer, San Francisco
Slp Leonede, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Canoe Mink, Collins, San Juan

NEW GOODS,
EX "ASHMORE,"

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW LANDING, ex "Ashmore" and other late arrivals, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

SADDLERY—First quality; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Saddler's Trimmings, Cart and Gig Harness, &c;
EARTHENWARE—In crates, assorted of Plates and Dishes, Jugs and Basins, Toilet Sets, Ewers and Basins, Dinner Setts, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.
WINDOW GLASS—All sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36; also, Rough-cast Plate Glass;
BOOTS & SHOES—A large assortment of Mens' and Womens' Boots and Shoes;
ENGLISH CHEESE—Cheddar, Wiltshire, and Gloucester Cheese in cases;
VINEGAR—Hill, Evans & Co., of Worcester, and Champion's, of London, in cask and cases.
OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles, pints and quarts, Sauces, Candied Lemon Peel, Herbs in glass, Mustard in glass and tin, Jams, in one or two pounds, Confectionery, Pearl Barley, Currie Powder, &c., &c.
SARDINES—In ½ and ¼ boxes.
PRESERVED MEATS—Assorted in cases.
PICKLED HERRINGS—In kegs.
BLACK TEA—Superior Congou in chests.
WORCESTER SAUCE—Lea and Perrins' pints and half pints.
GOLD WATCHES—Raskell's Celebrated Watches.
SOAP—800 boxes English Yellow Soap.
HARDWARE—Saucepans, Files, Saws, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, &c., &c.
PLATED WARE—A large assortment of Plated Ware from the celebrated manufactory of Jas. Dixon & Sons, consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, Beer Mugs, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Forks, and Spoons, &c., &c.;
CUTLERY—A large Assortment;
TIN PLATE—Assorted Brands and Qualities;
PIG IRON—50 Tons;
PERFUMERY—A large assortment of Gosnell's & Rimmell's Perfumery, consisting of Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Essences, Fancy and Windsor Soaps, Tooth Powders, Pomades, and Oils;
BRUSHES AND COMBS—A large assortment of Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes and Combs;
ALE AND PORTER—In Bulk and Glass, of the Best Known Brands;
TOBACCO PIPES—An Assortment;
SUNDRIES—TENTS, GRINDSTONES, TABLE SALT, BUTCHER'S KNIVES, IRON BEDSTEADS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, GALVANIZED IRON, INDIA RUBBER GAS TUBING, WHITE LEAD, WALL PAPER (English).

JANION & GREEN.
Victoria, Oct. 8th, 1862. oc8 1m

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, &C.,

Ex "Ashmore" and other recent arrivals.

BLANKETS—2½, 3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets in White, Blue, Green and Scarlet;
CLOTHING—TWEED SUITS, Pilot Coats, Pilot Trowsers, Canvas Overcoats, Blue Cotton Overalls, Moleskin and Corduroy Trowsers, Doeskin Trowsers;
SHIRTS—REGATTA, Crimson and Flannel Shirts;
UNDER CLOTHING—Merino, Lambs' Wool, Royal Ribbed and Flannel Under Shirts and Drawers, Kersey Drawers, &c.;
HOSIERY—Ladies' assorted Woollen Hose, Men's Hose and Half-Hose in great variety, Girls' and Children's Hose in great variety;
GLOVES—Woollen and Cashmere in variety;
BALMORAL SKIRTS—A large assortment of various qualities;
COTTON GOODS—Domestics, White Shirtings and sheetings;
LINEN GOODS—Huckaback and Turkish Towels, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Nursery Diapers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Crash Towelling, Glass Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, &c., &.;
ORLEANS CLOTH—A large assortment;
COBURGS— do do
WINCEYS— do do
SCARLET CLOTH—In cases;
BRUSSELS CARPETS—Of assorted qualities;
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS—Of assorted qualities;
STAIR CARPPETS—Of assorted qualities;
DRUGGETS—Printed and Plain;

For Sale by
oc8 1m JANION & GREEN.

WINES & SPIRITS,

Ex "ASHMORE," and other late arrivals.

BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co., in bulk;
Hennessey's, do do and cases;
Martell's do do and cases;
A. Signette do do
SCOTCH WHISKY—In bulk and cases;
RUM—JAMAICA and DEMERARA, in bulk
do do in cases;
OLD TOM GIN—In bulk and cases;
GENEVA—Very superior, in hhds., quarter casks and cases;
WINE BITTERS—In cases, glass stoppers;
SHERRY WINE—Of superior qualities, in qr casks;
PORT WINE— do do do;
do do in cases;
CHAMPAGNE—Heidsiek's, de Burie and other brands;
CLARET—Of superior quality, in cases.

For sale by
oc8 1m JANION & GREEN.

CASH ADVANCES.

J. A. McCREA WILL MAKE CASH advances on goods to arrive from England consigned to him for sale. oc10 1m

MRS. JEFFRAY
Of Government Street.
Will continue to Sell,
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days,
In order to close business, the balance of her Stock, and also in addition, that which she has received from London
Per "Ashmore,"
Just arrived.

THE whole of these Goods, which comprise as under, will be sold next to cost, in order to effect an immediate clearance,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOR CASH.

Ladies' Felt Hats of the Latest styles;
Children's and Girls' Tudor and Sultan do;
Hoyle's yard wide Printed Calicoes, a splendid selection;
7-8 Fine Madder do;
White and Grey Calicoes and Horrock's 36-in. sheeting;
Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs, a large assortment;
Pink, Blue and Colored Counterpanes, a large lot;
Blankets, a great Quantity;
Shawls, Woolen and Llama;

LADIES' WINTER DRESSES, A NICE ASSORTMENT,

Consisting of
Rich Broche, Check Mohair,
Stripe, Check and Plain Linsey;
Linsey Robes and German Alpacca;
Boys', Youths' and Men's Ringwood Gloves;
Ladies' and Girls' Cloth do;
Hosiery, a very large assortment, comprising.
Ladies' Colored and White Merino Hose;
Children's White and Colored Socks;
Gentlemen's Fancy Stripe and Grey Merino ½ Hose;
Woolen Mufflers, Scarfs and Cravats;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, the newest styles;
Ladies' Cloth and Mixed Tweed Paletots, &c.
Cloaks of the most recent London Fashion;
Babies' Ready Made Under Clothing.
Cocoa Nut Matting and Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, and Table Linen in great variety;
Gentlemen's Knitted Vests and Jackets;
Red and Blue Flannel Shirts;
Tweed Mixed Trowsers;
A well selected stock of Furs, &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of Cruet Stands and Egg Cup Frames, &c., &c.
oc13 1m

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(REGISTERED.)
Capital One Million.

Offices 73 and 74 King William st., London,
AND
Water street, Liverpool.

HENDERSON & BURNABY

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies for Fire Insurance, and to settle all claims without delay at their office.
se30 Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

ALE AND STOUT.
ALFRED ELLIOTT & Co.,
OF THE
LION BREWERY,
AT THE
SPRINGS, VICTORIA.

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF THE above now in condition for use, and pronounced by competent judges to be first class articles, beg to solicit orders for the same, as under:

Fine Pale Ale $2 00 per doz.
Treble X Ale $2 00 do.
Best Double Stout, $2 50 do.

Delivered to any part of the city in quantities of not less than 5 gallons, or 1 dozen.

Families regularly supplied every week if required.

The wholesale trade liberally dealt with.

Orders received at the Brewery, or at Mr. BAYLEY'S grocery store, Yates street, promptly attended to.

Messrs. E. & Co., will have much pleasure in forwarding samples for approval to any address.
oc17 1m

Elliott Brothers & Co.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY have appointed Mr. A. T. ELLIOTT, of the Lion Brewery, Victoria, as their representative for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Orders for Purchases and Shipments of goods from the English and European markets executed with fidelity and despatch.

Consignments of Colonial Produce disposed of on the best possible terms.

Parcels and letters for Great Britain and Europe received and forwarded. oc17 1m

WELL SINKERS.
Spruce & Penlington

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING that they are prepared to contract for Well Sinking of every description. Old Wells repaired. Blasting, tunnelling, and excavating on the most reasonable terms. Being practical men, they hope for a share of public patronage.
Address JOHN JACKSON,
oc16 1m* cor. Broad and Fort streets.

Just Received, ex "Cyclone:"
COLEMAN'S LONDON STARCH, No. 1;
Do. do ¼-oz Thumb Blue;
Do. do Mustard, in lbs and ½ lbs.
BERRIN BARNETT,
Yates street,
se25 opposite Bank B. N. A.

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Tuesday morning, October 21, 1862.